REGISTERED.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,055.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] be as follow:—

[illegible] in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

		In Arrear.	
[illegible] Rs.	48	Per Annum Rs.	60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	31
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

[illegible] Subscribers Up-country.

		In Arrear.	
[illegible] Rs.	52	Per Annum Rs.	67
[illegible]	29	Half yearly	35
[illegible]	16	Quarterly	26
[illegible]	6	Monthly	7

[illegible] Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... ,, 2 8
Third do. .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are [illegible] considerable time special contracts may be m[illegible]RTISEMENT[illegible] SHORT[illegible] lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at four resent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander W. Starbatt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Tuticorin	6
,, Rutnagherry	29	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	29	,, Negapatam	10
,, Goa	30	,, Pondicherry	11
,, Carwar	30	,, Madras	13
	Dec.	,, Masulipatam	14
,, Mangalore	1	,, Coconada	1[illegible]
,, Cannanore	2	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tellicherry	2	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Calicut	3	,, Gopaulpore	17
,, Beypore	3	,, False Point	18
,, Cochin	4	Arrives at CALCUTTA	21
,, Alleppy	4		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. S. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Mahomerah	23
,, Guadur	9	,, Fao	23
,, Muscat	11	,, Bushire	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	30
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas . Jan.	1
,, Bushire	17	,, Muscat	3
,, Fao	19	,, Guadur	5
,, Mahomerah	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. F. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H P., Commander R S Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—
1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Hurney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"SYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 24th November 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per STRATHCLYDE, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay 24th November 1874.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. TEHERAN, 2,333 Tons, Nov. 30th
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 ,, Dec. 7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA, 1,874 ,, ,, 14th.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,725 ,, ,, 21st to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon. [illegible] S. S. GOLCONDA, 2,009 tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER

No 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 English-built full-side Broughams, by E. Kesterton.
2 Ditto Dog-carts, Waggonet, Mail Phaeton.
A handsome English-built small Self-driving Phaeton.
A new Boat-shaped Open Carriage.

Also,

A few sets of Plated Mounted Harnesses with round Reins.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 28th November 1874

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

2 cases single wide Cashmere.
1 ,, double wide do.

On account and at the risk of Hadjee Sullamon Essaw.

B } W } 2902/03.	2 bales Grey Shirtings No. 863, 8½ lb.			
3046/47, 50	3	do.	do.	do.
3299	1	do.	do.	do.
3312/37, 47	3	do.	do.	do.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of Mr. W. B. Fellows, a light mail phaeton and pair of handsome grey ponies, with harness, &c., complete. The ponies are good in harness and saddle, and one at least carries a lady, they have also been constantly driven by a lady.

1 English-built State Carriage by Kesterton.
Sets of English double and single plated Harness.
One couple and an half of fox hounds.
One fine healthy young hound, just imported.
1 handsome light boat shape open carriage.
1 English-built light open carriage.

AUCTION SALE of lost and unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of lost and unclaimed goods.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. [illegible] ard, Presidency Surgeon. The same comprises, handsome rich engraved vine leaf pattern glass ware, rich dinner, breakfast, and desert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a set of best electro plated spoons and forks, handsome desert knives and forks in case, a pair of handsome 3 light candelabras with frosted cut shades, tables, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of handsome dining table in 7 pieces for 18 persons, sideboard, whatnots, dining room chairs, elegant drawing room table with marble top, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofa, a handsome large ottoman, rich Brussel's drawing carpet, pier, card and writing tables, chiffoniers, music stands, a first-rate full toned Mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soeure, rich bohemian gilt vases, bronze single and four light hanging argand lamps, a baggatelle table with ball and cues, verandah chairs, handsome English iron bedsteads and cots, cleopatra couches, dressing washing tables, handsome English mahogany toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, valuable medical books, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built light open carriage by Wendover, nearly new.
1 Ditto ditto ditto Circular-glass fronted Miniature Brougham by McNaught and Smith.
A pair of handsome grey carriage horses.
Sets of best English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed and refused Goods, grain, cotton, sweepings, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY the 8th proximo, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a large quantity of grain, cotton, sweepings, old iron hoops, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon W. Niven. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolsedass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo, the mortgager, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B 49C and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

On MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No. 68, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esquire, changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons complete, nearly new, a first-class full size slate BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, some with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antigonium and a fine stephonotis, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAM ENGINE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinch, ooglee, near the Police Station, on account and at the risk of Ramlal Hurgo al.

1 Beam Engine, condensing 40 nominal Horse Power, by Benjamin Byks.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on account of the Underwrighters.

H S S and Co. 103 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex "St. Sooliak."

AUCTION SALE of Machines, Looms, &c., &c., at the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Mills near Lallbaug, at Parell.

On FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mills of The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Parell, near Lalbaug.

4 Mules 11 11/8 gauge, 640 spindles each, by Dobson and Barlow, quite new (as packed originally in cases) a pair could be seen, working on the premises.
65 Looms, 45 reed space, by Smiths of Heywood (in 5 lots of 13 Looms.)
1 Cloth Press.
1 Bundling Press.
2 Cotton Openers, by R. Buckley.
1 Sizing Machine.
9 Warping Machines.

The above Machines and Looms to be sold as they are now lying.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO,

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Properties at Gilder Street, Grant Road.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December 1874, at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Mr. Madhowjee Dhurumsey, by virtue of the power vested in him, by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 5th day of December 1870, and on account and risk of the mortgagor the following landed properties, the position and measurement where of is shown in the plan thereof.

All those the pieces of land or ground now formed into one, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and chawl, standing thereon, situate on the north side of Grant Road, in the subdistrict of Bhuleshwur in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,864 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Gilder street, on the west by the property of Dhunjeebhoy [illegible] ewraz and now partly by the property of Mr John Ryan and partly by the property of Mr [illegible] Albeen Khan bin Mr Mahomed Albeen Khan, on the north partly by Com [illegible] poora Foras Road, and partly by the property of Jumsetjee [illegible] ow sjee and on the south by the said Grant Road, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 20, 370, 396, and 397 and are assessed under Nos. 6, 7, 9 10, 11, 12 and 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors to Mortgagee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. M. NO KJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 28TH,
GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT SATURDAY.
GRAND PANORAMA AND DIORAMA
OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 3 0 | Pit .... As. 8
Stalls .... ,, 1 8 |

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER .... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ISSUE OF TICKETS WILL CLOSE at [illegible] THIS DAY. The Final Meeting of the [illegible] will be held at [illegible] in the [illegible] Room of the Bombay Club.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned STORES, required by the Company for 12 months from the 1st January 1875 viz:—

Best Dungaree cloth, 18 inches wide	Best Coir, loose and in yarn
,, Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.	,, Cane or Rattan
,, Country Soap	,, Baskets, made of Cane and Bamboo
,, Bee's Wax	,, Hair Cumblies and Dablies
,, Country Sealing Wax (Red and black)	,, Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for sepoys
,, Gum Arabic, picked	,, Wheaten Flour for Paste
,, Cuttle Fish whole pieces	,, Coal Tar
,, Country Salt	,, Sweet Oil
,, Charcoal, from Babool wood, and sifted	,, Leather Hides
,, Bengal Twine in hanks, fine	,, Sheep skins for book binding
	,, Country Moulding Sand

Samples may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required &c. on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons, whose Tender shall be accepted, will be required to enter into a contract, and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 16th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 27th November 1874.

AT EIGHT ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1875.

(Booked at 10 annas to the shilling).

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a LADY'S RIDING HORSE. Price about Rs. 500. Apply to "P.," Office of this Paper.

CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUN (second hand) in good condition and at reasonable price, wanted to purchase, address stating price, &c., X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

BUTLER and GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, must be a thorough good, steady man. Liberal wages will be given to a suitable person. Address "Y.," care of this Office.

LESSONS on the PIANO-FORTE, HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, FLUTE and SINGING. Terms moderate. Apply to B. A. NORONHA, Mazagon Bunder Road, No 4.

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s increasing business in this City rendering it necessary for them to have a larger show room for the display of their valuable Stock than their present one in Hummum Street, they have much pleasure in informing their esteemed constituents and friends that they have secured the new premises in Rampart Row, next to the National Bank where they will remove on the 1st December next.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Messrs. HAMILTON and Co. would respectfully draw attention to their magnificent Stock of Jewellery, Plate and Fancy Articles got up especially for the above, and which they receive from the Ateliers of the Principal Manufacturers of London, Paris, and Vienna. Every week brings additions to their Stock. They would also invite special attention to their show of native-made Articles from Cashmere, Burmah, Delhi, Cuttack, Pertabgurh, and Trichinopoly, which are without doubt some of the finest specimens of native work and art that can be seen.

ORMOLU GILT ARTICLES,
CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS,
ELECTRO PLATED ARTICLES.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & Co.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the side or Back, and especially Biliousness.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul. and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE, OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of ROAD METAL for the several Local Fund Roads in the SALSETTE TALOOKA.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained, and terms of contract learned at the Office of the Local Fund Engineer, at Tanna, to whom all Tenders should be sent before the 5th proximo.

A. K NAIRNE,
Acting Collector, Tanna.

Tanna, 25th November.

NOTICE.—The HORSE SHOW and CATTLE FAIR at KOONDLA, in the Bhownuggur State, will take place on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th January.

H. L. NUTT, Captain.

Bhownuggur, 16th November 1874.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD on December the 10th, at 5 o'clock in the CLUB ROOMS. Fourteen days NOTICE of MOTIONS must be given.

F. C. CONSTABLE,
Honorary Secretary (Acting)

20th November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED. —NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on TUESDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY the 13th instant, viz.:—

That article [illegible] of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted:—

"Article 41.—That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provi[illegible] by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES, for the OILS and for the STATIONERY, usually purchased by the Company in the Bombay Market, and required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1875.

Particulars and information as to the description and quantities estimated to be required, with forms of Tender (on which only tenders will be considered) can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 25th November.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender.

Security will be required from the persons whose Tenders are accepted.

Tenders must specify the rate, including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time during 1875 be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to the 7th December 1874.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

C. CURREY, Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

On and after Tuesday next, the 1st December 1874, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be AGAIN OPENED for passenger and Goods Traffic; and from that date, until further notice, a Mixed Train will run daily between JALAMB and KHAMGAON in connection with the Up Nagpur Train, as under, viz.:—

DOWN.		P. M.	UP.		P. M.
Jalamb	Dep.	7 40	Khamgaon	Dep.	6 15
Khamgaon	Arl.	8 25	Jalamb	Arl.	7 0

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Khamgaon and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the Stations on other Railways with which through-booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st December 1874, the Amraoti STATE RAILWAY will be AGAIN OPENED for Passenger and Goods Traffic; and from that date, until further notice, Mixed Trains will run daily between BADNERA and AMRAOTI in connection with the Up and Down Nagpur Trains, as under, viz:—

DOWN.		A.M.	P.M.	UP.		A.M.	P.M.
Badnera	Dep.	7 0	5 15	Amraoti	Dep	5 30	2 5
Amraoti	Arl.	7 20	5 45	Badnera	Arl.	6 0	2 35

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Amraoti and all stations on this Railway, and also between Amraoti and the Stations on other Railways with which through-booking is established.

The ordinary Fares and Rates for Passengers' Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, will be charged, but an extra charge of Three Pies per Maund will be made upon Goods in addition to the ordinary rates.

Further information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of the following sizes.—

100 Tons of 20' 0" by 11½" by 4½"
50 do. 8' 6" by 13½" by 4½"
50 do. 7' 3" by 11½" by 4½"
100 do. 7' 10" by 11½" by 4½"
50 do. 20' 0" by 7" by 6"
50 do. 20' 0" by 7" by 3"

To be cut from the best description of Wood, well-seasoned, sound and free from sap, knots, shakes, sun cracks, &c., finished straight, square, and clean to exact sizes, and subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent.

25 per cent. of each size to be delivered within 6 months' of date of acceptance of Tender, the balance not later than the subsequent 3 months.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Scantlings" and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on Wednesday, the 16th December next, after which hour, no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of same to find security equal to 10 per cent on the estimated amount

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla 16th November 1874.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, &c.—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, INVITE TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING and STACKING all Consignments of COAL, that may arrive in Harbour during the year 1875, and for Landing and Carting all other Goods to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c.," and addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to noon, of the 5th day of December next. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes MANUFACTURED to ORDER on the shortest notice, and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, for sale and on hire, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant, 4, old Iman Bora, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority to so advertise themselves, and further, that Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM and CO. are prepared to receive OFFERS for their GINNING FACTORY at Limree, as it stands, with all Stores, &c. The Factory contains 30 Macarthy Gins worked by an Engine of 16 H. P., and has been so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and removed to any distance without difficulty. Further particulars can be obtained by application to

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD, —Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station and close to all the Public Offices, High Court, &c., &c.*

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

VIĀ BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
"en route" TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

TRAVELLING REQUISITES,

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17	0
Overland do	25	0
Warm do	35	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0
Pyjamas (per Half Dozen)	16	8
Oxford Shirts	36	0
White do	22	8
Flannel do Shrunk	49	0
Silk and Wool	52	0
Under Vests	14	0
[illegible]	24	0
Sleeping Suits, each ... {	6 8 to 17 8	
Cardigan Jackets	9	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Hats	5	0

	Rs.	a.
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12
Best Linen do. ,,	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0
Cotton Socks	9	8
Warm do.	15	8
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0
Pin Scarfs	1	0
Sailors Knot	1	12
Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12
Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
[illegible]		
Pillow Cases, each	1	4
Marsella Quilts	12	8
Wool Down Quilts	18	0
Blankets, each	9	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15	0
Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6	8

	Rs.	a.
Toilet Covers, each	0	14
Partmanteaux or Overland Trunks {	12 8 23 0	
Solid Leather Trunks	49	0
Extra Large do.	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Best Hide Gladstone	35	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier Bags	6	12
Soiled Linen do	4	12
Money Belts	3	8
Sovereign Boxes	3	0
Leather Purses	2	0
[illegible]		
Rug Straps, Patent	2	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
English Feather Pillows.	7	8
Horse Hair do.	7	8
Travelling do.	2	0
Air Pillows	6	0
Portable Baths for Travellers } from	30	0

	Rs.	a.
Bath Sponges, large	3	8
Sponge Bags	2	0
Soap Boxes, Metal	1	8
Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	10
Tooth Brush Cases	0	14
Nail Brushes	0	14
Cloth Brushes	3	8
Hat Brushes	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0
Pocket, in Leather Case	0	12
[illegible]		
Shoe H[illegible]		
Overland [illegible] Birch [illegible]		
Hand Mirrors [illegible]		
Best Eau de Cologne	1	2
Tooth Paste	1	4
Tooth Picks, Box	0	8

To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice .... Rs.	36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	32 0	...

PORTS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32 0	17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	42 0	23 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s, Finest Dry	42 0	23 0
TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	42 0	23 0
DRY SILLERY	36 0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING	30 0	..

CLARETS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
BORDEAUX } Excellent Cup or	9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC. } Breakfast Wines	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	20 0	...
CHATEAU LA-ROSE } Superior After	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wines	30 0	16 0

SAUTERNES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	30 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
CHAMBERTIN	28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	36 0	20 0

HOCKS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING .... Rs.	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.	40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,,	36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM ,,	30 0	16 0
NIERSTEIN ,,	25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM ,,	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs),,	22 8	..
LAUBENHEIM ,,	16 0	9 0

MOSELLES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
FINE SPARKLING .... Rs.	30 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	38 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ,,	27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,,	24 0	13 0
WINNIGEN ,,	20 0	10 0

SPIRITS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.	27 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	24 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	20 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	24 0	...
Do. do. per case of 12 flasks	13 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	18 0	...

LIQUEURS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White .... Rs.	40 0	21 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	40 0	21 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	28 0	15 0
CHARTREUSE from the } Green	78 0	40 0
Monastery } Yellow	70 0	36 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	36 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	36 0	...
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	27 0
AMERICAN BITTERS AND LIQUEURS	...	16 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

The Company are Sole Agents for
BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
FIRST QUALITY.
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.
IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash Price,
In Cases of 3 dozen Quarts .... per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 ,, Pints .... ,,	,, 4 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW.

GRAND LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co., having resolved to confine and extend their business to Watches only and a few accessory articles, offer for sale at reduced or liquidation prices their splendid stock of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, consisting of in:—

JEWELLERY.

Of the best Workmanship, in 9, 15, and 18-carat Gold.

Bracelets.
Bracelets, with Lockets.
Necklets ,,
Necklets, which can be converted into Bracelets, at the Wearer's pleasure.
Necklets Chain.
Sets consisting of Brooch, Earrings, and Bracelet.
Half Sets Brooch and Earrings.
Brooches.
Earrings.

Gentlemen's Signet Rings.
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Keeper Rings, of every description.
Wedding Rings.
Sets of Studs.
Links and Studs.
Lockets of every description.
Gold and Silver Pencils.
Children's Earrings.

FANCY GOODS.

Binoculars.
Jet ware.
Imitation Bronze Figures, (Horses, Deer, Lions, &c.)
Stereoscopes, with Views.
Scent Bottles.
Pen-Knives.
Work-boxes.
Gold and Steel Spectacles.
Pen Holders.
Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks.
Wooden Pipes.

Albums.
Cigar and Card Cases.
,, Cases, with Music.
Fancy Inkstand.
Silver Snuff and Match Boxes.
Magnifying Glasses.
Seals.
Silver Thimbles.
Vases
Different kinds of Scent.
Brass Jewellery.

No. 3, HORNBY ROW.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's-Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus, of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds. Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soaps in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, [illegible] Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES AND BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettee, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s. d.		£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at	6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	..			....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..			....	1 5 0
					£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table ...... Rs.	105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases ..... ,,	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table ,,	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table ,,	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case ... ,,	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,,	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished ,,	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work ,,	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work ,,	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ,, 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .... ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

[illegible]

[illegible] NOVEMBER.

[illegible] Cotton Market appears to have [illegible] depression [illegible] being merely a copy of the [illegible]. Yesterday's market was reported [illegible] and drooping, sales 12,000 [illegible] morning's report comes quiet, but [illegible] probable sales 12 000 bales, imports [illegible] reports, however, dull as [illegible] of private advices, which, so [illegible], take a very gloomy view of [illegible] and it is evident the heavy American [illegible] establish a general be[illegible].

[illegible] we are without the usual [illegible] figures for yesterday, and this may probably account also for the reduced receipts in the early part of the week having had so little effect on the position of the market, difficulties in the way of transport and labour having probably interfered with arrivals at the ports.

Coffee is again reported weaker, yesterday's quotation for Mid Plantation Ceylon showing a decline of 1s. per cwt, but other articles of general produce are unaltered in value.

In the weekly quotations for metals, the only change is a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper, Yellow Metal and Spelter being as last quoted.

The London Money Market presents a much easier tendency, the Bank of England returns showing a decided improvement in position. The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 39 5/8 to 41 per cent. and although the Reserve is still very low it is evident that an improvement is expected. In the open market, 6 months' sight bills are discountable at 4¼ per cent. and for short-dated paper probably even better rates are obtainable showing that the demand for money is limited, so taking into account the generally easier tendency of money at this time of year, a reduction in the Bank rate seems very probable.

In Rupee paper no alteration was quoted yesterday, and this morning stocks are again unaltered, Cons[illegible] is still at 58 3/16d. per [illegible].

In Sterling Exchange the business done to-day has been small, but rates have gone slightly against remitters. The change in the position is due probably to the improved accounts of the home money market, at all events there is no alteration here to disturb matters, very few private bills being still on the market neither ready or forward, and for such as there are, sellers are asking better than current rates. We quote today—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 10 9/32d. per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight...1s. 10 ⅜ to 25/32d. "
Credits do. ....1s. 10 7/8d. "
Documents do. ....1s. 10 15/16d. "

No transactions have transpired on Calcutta, and for Government Paper rates are the same, business having been done in Fours at Rs. 102¼, while for Fours and a half we quote nominally Rs. 103½ and Fives and a half Rs. 108¾.

The Share Market is dull, and in most instances, a further fall in values must be noted especially in Bank of Bombays' and Spinning shares.

Cotton is dull at nominally previous quotations, but sellers are more anxious to do business, and a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy would probably be accepted.

Freights are quieter both for ready and forward shipment, but no quotable alteration has taken place in rates.

For Piece Goods the enquiry is very slow, and to do business, a reduction of As. 1 per piece would probably have to be accepted on the leading descriptions of Grey Goods.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value psh.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	747½
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	622½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1 00	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
40,000	225	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	560

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	630
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,050
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p	Apollo Press Co	3,800
1000	5	all	60p.s	Berar Company (New)	590
200	2,000	all	200p	Bombay Press Co	1,350
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	225
250	1,000	1,000	45 p	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	1,500	..	17½ps	Carwar Company	700
500	1,800	all	700p	Colaba Press Co	4,200
850	9,000	all	450p	East India Press Co	3,975
150	8,500	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	315
300	5	all	100 p	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,400	75 p	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	85	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	475
600	2,000	500 0		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
120	1,000	all	200 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	1,040
400	85	75	45 p	Scinde Press Co	390
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
120	1,500	1,250	85 p	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	85	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	525

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,320
8,000	160	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	143
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s	Mazagon Land	1,410
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.e	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

67	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,580
500	1,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,150
8..	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	200ps	Bombay United	1,330
1,600	150	100	10*	Broach Mills	260
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	1,040
2,0	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,675
1,500	1,25	all	125p.s	Fleming S. W. Co	1,225
1,500	1,000	all	115ps	Great Eastern	1,605
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. W. Co	1,260
750	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,390
500	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	1,000		Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65 p.s*	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
1,000	1,000			Manockji Petit's	1,415
900	1,000	all	20 ps	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
4,000	600	all	340*	Oriental	81
600	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	290
500	1,000	1,000	150p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,475
600	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'datn		
......	9	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	20	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,720
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	...	all	12 p	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	20
......	500	all	45 ps	Treacher & Co	375
......	250	all	10 p	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 21st November 1874.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,51,828	9	0
Merchandise	2,30,420	15	0
Electric Telegraph	815	11	0
Earth Trains	632	8	0
Total Rs.	3,83,697	11	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles Total Rs.	3,91,832	6	3
Decrease Rs.	8,134	11	3

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—27th November, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th November, 12-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Via Suez, 27th November, 11-45 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th November, 9-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd November, 8-22 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 81 hours 53 minutes.

Via Suez, 27th November, 10-40 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 54 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 27th November, 5-50 p.m. Time in transit, 3 hours 5 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 27th November, 6-50 p.m. Time in transit, 3 hours 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 26th to 8 p.m. of the 27th November is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	4	4	0	1
" Galle	11	7	0	50
" Kurrachee	0	25	0	4
" Madras	0	36	0	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Phlox, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

The barque Allendale, 449 tons, Captain [illegible] Chappel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 1st) with a cargo of 665 tons [illegible]. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Chillianwallah, 1,2[illegible] tons, Captain M. Colfer, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Liverpool, (July 13th), with a cargo of 1,701 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Martha Davis, 870 tons, Captain C. A. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (July 29th), with a cargo of 1,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Ottercaps, 683 tons, Captain J. Grozier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield (July 2nd), with a cargo of 8,719½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Prince Regent, 1,339 tons, Captain J. J. Graham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 1st), with a cargo of 1,886 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Lima, 619 tons, Captain E. Wessman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (October 28th) with three deck passengers and a cargo of 14,143 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed.

The barque King Oscar, 360 tons, Captain N. Christopherien, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (October 23rd) with three deck passengers and cargo of 6,010 bags of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

The P. and O. Steamer Australia from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Sunday night last, with the following passengers:—

For Brindisi—Messrs C F Burgett and J L McDonald.

For Southampton—Mrs Turnbull, Capt Master and Mrs Staviland, Miss Rose, Mr John Garlick and three servants.

The following passenger arrived at Calcutta on Monday last:—

Per Orion, from Liverpool—Mr and Mrs Jerdinan, nurse and 2 children, Mr Warren, Mr Webster, Mr Hughes, and Mr Ogilvie.

Per Duke of Sutherland, from London—Mr and Mrs Harrison, 2 children and ayah, Mrs Knightly, infant and ayah, Mr and Mrs Harding, Col and Mrs Smyth, Mr Polman, Mr and Mrs Greaves, Mr Hurbert, Mr and Mrs Norton, infant and Mrs Gooch nurse, Miss Brown, Mr Acton, Mr and Mrs Briggs, Mrs Harman, Mr Oakes, Mr Cook, Mr Boyd, Mr Turbayne, Mr Wallace and Mr Young.

The A.-H. Lloyds Co.'s s.s. Ettore, 1,301 tons, Captain G. L[illegible], arrived [illegible] (October 1st) calling [illegible] the following passengers: [illegible] Revd. Mr. and Mrs Rore, Mr. A. Poshinauld, and two deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Trieste.—48 bales twist, 1 case picture, 46 packages color, 4 cases metal thread, 23 packages wine, 52 cases beer, 183 bales paper, 5 cases glass ware, 2 packages metal, 46 packages cordage, 3 cases hardware, 3 cases silk ware, 2 cases mineral water, 4 cases medicine, 3 cases gold thread, and 1 case roots. From Constantinople.—19 packages almonds, 6 packages dry fruit, and 14 packages empty bottles. From Port Said.—1 case tabacco. From Aden.—1 box specie, 572 packages benzoin, 4 cases spelter, 204 packages gum, 2 bundles gunnies, 20 packages munjeet, 1 case paper, and 3 cases honey.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Chillianwallah	Colfer	Liverpool, July 13.
27	Martha Davis	Johnson	Liverpool, July 29.
	Prince Regent	Graham	Liverpool, Aug 1st.
	Allendale	Chappel	Liverpool. July 1.
	Ottercaps	Grozier	Shield, July 2.
	King Oska	Christopherien	Mauritius, Oct 23.
	Lima	Wessman	Mauritius, Oct 28.
	Ettore (s)	Lazzarich	Trieste, Nov 1.
	Gulianar	Nacoda	Mozambique, Oct 10.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Phlox (s)	Pead	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ettore, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast & Kurrachee.
Steamer Raffaele, to Coast & Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
23	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Nov 19.
	Orion (s)	Smerden	Liverpool, Oct 20.
	D. of Sutherland (s)	Cox	London, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
23	Arabia (s)	....	....
	Sci dia (s)	....	....
	Ailsa	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
22	Australia (s)	....	Calcutta.
23	Assyria (s)	....	Bombay and S. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 27.

From London.

South Tyne s, 1 case brandy and 1 case sherry, Edulje Rustomjee Mody; 75 kegs nails, Ameeroodin Fazolally.

Kong Sverre s, 50 boxes candles, B. W Pathuck; 11 cases eau-de-cologne, N. B. Jeejeebhoy.

John Adamson, 21 cases tabacco, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

From Liverpool.

Borrodiale s, 1 case soap, Moola Feroze & Co.

From Marseilles.

India s, 4 casks brandy, A. Kunkler & Co.

From Bordeaux.

India s, 8 cases champagne, 7 cases claret, and 10 cases brandy, W. Watson & Co; 118 cases corks, and 250 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 1 cask claret, George Lockhart & Co.

From Genoa.

India s, 137 packages brandy, 56 packages claret, 233 cases port, 31 cases sherry, 31 cases madeira, 155 cases champagne, 20 cases santernes, and 50 cases vermouth, L. Sibille & Co; 3 casks claret, A. Kunkler & Co; 18 cases crystallized fruits, 425 cases brandy, 30 cases claret, and 12 cases vermouth, Treacher & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 27.

For Liverpool.

Timor s, 400 cwts wheat, Hajee Allarukhi Hajee Essac; 35 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 60 bales wool, Veerjee Vussanjee; 12 bales wool, Jewa dass Premjee; 47 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee & Co; 7 bales wool, Joosub Sheriff; 75 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 100 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena; 12 bales cotton, Chutoo Tapun; 50 bales cotton, Chooneelall Samjee; 80 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 41 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Lilladhur; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass; 23 bales wool, Shariff Salimahomed & Co; 48 bales cotton, Motechund Futteechund; 250 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Pursotum & Co; 95 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Heerjee; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

Ennerdale s. 108 bundles cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsee & Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

India s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunker & Co.

Theran s, 11 bales cotton, L. Jahier & Co.

For Marseilles.

Theran s, 3,600 cwts wheat, and 75 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hong Kong.

Golconda s, 90 cwts byssabale, Ebram Noordin & Co; 4 cwts bedlium, B. Jeewanjee; 1 case cambay stone, Vundrawan Jamnadass; 161 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 191 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 60 chests opium, Tata & Co; 26 cases sharkfins, Merally Nuthoo; 4 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Merally Nuthoo; 7 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Allana; 18 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 15 packages khismis, M. Nuthoo; 14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Doongursee dass Goolraz; 11 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 41 chests opium, E. G. Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Golconda s, 41 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium Goolraz Shinganey; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—November 27.

Gardner, Lieut, Bengal 1st the Royal Scots, to appear before a medical board, from Ranee Khet.

Thatcher, Colonel, Bombay 21st Regiment N I, from leave, from Tanna.

DEPARTURE—November 27.

Cleveland, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

HIGH COURT—28th November.

[Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batley.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowrao Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotum and others—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee—Part heard.
818-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed—M H Khan.
114-72—Crawford and Boevey—Moolchund Ruttonchund and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fuzoola Khaslani v Purmanundas Mathooradass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
323-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Herrybhoy Moteeram v Megunla l Achrutlall and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sogunchund Sewdass and another v Moolchund Joharimull—P Kawasjee.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Marriott.]

LONG CAUSES.

428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munjee Khetsey v Morarjee Veiljee—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.
515-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and other—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thacurdas.
176-74—Pestonjee K.—Khimchund Burruckchund v Jadowbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvatibai &c. v. Jalibhoy Vullubhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.
172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
436-73—Tyabji and Sayani—Bhaskar Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
436-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Boevey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OUTWARD MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 30	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	" 27	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 1	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 25	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 6-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-35 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	5	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ...	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless speci[illegible] [illegible]minations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 30	Monday	Dec 21
"	Dec. 7	"	" 28
"	Dec. 14		

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 1	"	Jan. 12
"	" 15	"	" 26
Tuesday	Dec. 29		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	3-30 P.M.
Saturday	Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular dates.	7 P.M.	*Supplemental dates.*	7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 21	Monday	Nov. 30
		"	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 23	Monday	Mar. 15
"	Jan. 18	"	April 12
"	Feb. 51	"	May 10

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as at present.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

BOYES—November 20th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain W. T. Boyes, 12th Regiment, of a son.

CLIFT—November 17th, at Chickmagalur, Mysore, the wife of H. W. Clift, C. E., Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

GROSER—November 18th, at Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Groser, of a son.

JACOB—November 12th, at Trevandrum, the wife of A. H. Jacob, Esq, Acting Chief Engineer, Travancore, of a daughter.

NEWTON—November 22nd, at Debra Doon, the wife of Ernest Newton, Pleader, High Court, N. W. P., of a daughter.

RYAN—November 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Major W C B Ryan, 41st Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LENAINE—HAMMERSLEY—November 4th, at St. George's Church, Chudd rghaut, by the Reverend A. C. Pratt, M. A., Mr. George William Lemaine, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Hammersley, of Tripasore.

DEATHS.

BELL—November 21st, at Bhaugulpore, J. S. Bell, Esq., Judge of Small Cause Courts, Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, aged 53 years and 9 months.

PENNYCUICK—November 17th, at Nynee Tal, James, infant son of Colonel Pennycuick, Royal Artillery.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

Dr. Campbell Brown, C.B., Surgeon General, Bengal, has submitted to the Government of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor a report on the medical institutions of Calcutta for 1873, a copy of which we have received. This report is a summary of the reports of the medical officers in charge of the different medical institutions in Calcutta and its suburbs, and it also contains a number of tables giving the sickness and mortality prevailing. Further, there are a number of extracts from individual reports touching on matters more or less of vital interest. In acknowledging receipt of the report, the Lieutenant-Governor says he "has again this year to thank the Surgeon-General for a clear and comprehensive report on the medical institutions of Calcutta. The inclusion of the report and returns, which in compliance with His Honor's request the Governors of the Mayo Hospital have been good enough to furnish, enhances the value of the present compilation, and renders it a complete medical history of the town and suburbs for the year." The report shows that the year 1873 was a great improvement as regards the wide prevalence of disease over 1872, the town being generally more healthy. This is proved by the number of patients both intern and extern treated, being some 10,382 less—amalgamating the returns from all the institutions—in the year 1873 than its predecessor. The decrease of the extern patients seems to have taken place altogether at the Mayo Hospital and its dispensaries, and the decrease is attributed by the superintendent to the dengue epidemic in 1872. Regarding the sex and age of those seeking relief, the Surgeon-General considers the number of females to be small, and the number of children to be proportionately large. The race and caste registration of 240,977 patients show their having sought medical relief in the following proportions:—Christians (Europeans and Eurasians), 16·8 per cent.; Mussalmans, 34·4; Hindoos, 47·1; and other castes, 1·7. The ratio they bear in the total population is respectively 4·8, 29·7, 65·1 and ·4. This would show a far greater amount of sickness amongst the Christians and Mussalmans than amongst the Hindoos; but it may not be unreasonably inferred as the real state of the case that the [illegible] avail themselves more readily of the aid afforded by the institutions than the latter. The death rate of the 18,593 treated as intern patients seems to range very high, being 143 per mille; a higher rate than prevailed in either 1871 or 1872. The Surgeon-General attributes much of this to the inclusion of moribund cases at the Howrah Hospital, and also to an increased number of cases of, and higher rate of mortality, in cholera. The successful treatment of this disease does not appear to advance with the times, and it still holds its destructive way unchecked. Prevention no doubt is by far the best remedy, and improved sanitary laws may eventually turn off the enemy which it seems medicine is unable to wage equal battle with. The mortality in cases of surgical operation was very high and adds materially to the increased rate in the general mortality. One cause or this is what is called "hospitalism," and Dr. Norman Chevers of the Medical College Hospital seems to maintain the opinion that much if not almost all the mortality amongst his operations may be put down to the same cause. "A city atmosphere and the imperfect separation of medical from surgical cases" he gives as the reason for its appearance. Of the diseases treated, fevers number the largest number of victims. Dengue, typhoid, remittent, intermittent and continued, all claim a share. These fevers are specially entered into by Dr. Ewart, of the Presidency General Hospital, who asks that a special pathologist be detailed to inquire into them. The request is not supported by the Surgeon-General, and His Honor sees no necessity of complying therewith. Typhoid, or more properly "pythogenic," fever was recently the subject of inquiries instituted by the Royal Academy of Medicine, Belgium, and much light was thrown thereon by the exertions of Dr. Cousot. However, the main points relied upon have been frequently cried aloud before, viz. Beware of sub-soil drainage, and use phenic acid and coal tar. The mortality from this fever as taken from statement No. VI., is even greater than from cholera, for out of [illegible] patients treated for it, [illegible] died; while in cholera, out of 492 treated, 264 died. It seems to have been equally fatal to both Europeans and Natives. No efforts seem to have been made to trace this disease to the exact localities where it arose, though much in this respect was done with regard to cholera. Of this disease, all the cases with the exception of 53 were traced to the exact spot where they occurred. Commenting on this Sir Richard Temple says—"The acknowledgments of Government are due to the officers in charge of the various hospitals for the increased care with which they have endeavoured to trace cases to the locality where the evil originated. Much light may thus eventually be thrown upon the medical topography of Calcutta, and the best results are to be anticipated from the quickened intelligence with which it will be possible for the sanitary authorities to direct their efforts, as year by year the plague spots of the town are more clearly defined." Dysentery and diarrhœa brought a good number of sufferers to the hospitals, the mortality from both being rather high, 238·1 of the former and 292·4 of the latter in every 1,000 treated. In chest affections, too, the mortality is high, but the numbers seeking relief for them are comparatively few. The number of cases of phthisis treated was 893, and the mortality quoted amongst them was 174·7 per 1,000. This is surely a far more favourable result than usually pertains in phthisical cases. Syphilis furnished 592 cases, of whom 152 were Europeans and the rest natives. Most of the latter wretched sinners sought relief for their woes in the Campbell Hospital. The mortality from this disease was comparatively light being only 25·3 per 1,000 of treated. Tetanus figures as the most fatal of all the diseases treated, giving a mortality of 637·9 per 1,000 of treated. Dropsy not being a disease *per se*, but being merely a symptom, generally of a fatal affection of the most vital organs, it seems not exactly correct that it should figure on this table as a fatal disease. It is shown with a mortality 526·5 per 1,000 of treated. Liver and spleen diseases seem to have been treated to some extent, more especially the latter. The liver diseases seem to have attacked a proportionately greater number of Europeans. The mortality in them was 152·8 and 131·1 respectively per 1,000 of treated. Under the head, "alcohol poisoning," we have the "poor white" in another phase to that which has been allotted to him lately. Of a total number of 255 cases treated under this head, no less than 220 were Europeans. Small-pox, we are glad to see, only shows 15 cases treated of whom two died. The most sickly months, and the months when the sickness is said to be most fatal, are from August to January. Fevers and bowel complaints are the diseases that are then most prevalent and fatal. Cholera seems to hold to the hotter and drier months from February to June. Some slight disparity exists between the Municipal and Hospital returns, but we think the latter are to be more relied on. Dr. Campbell Brown is to be congratulated on bringing out a most valuable and able report, and one that can be read with interest as well as one from which much instruction may be derived by any one.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Sir Madhava Rao is well known to be pleased with the reduction of crime which has followed the introduction of regular Courts of Justice in Holkar's territory; but a different opinion upon the subject is held by the gentlemen attached to the Political Agency in Indore, one of whom has written as follows to General Daly:—"Sir Madhava Rao notes that there is less crime in Indore than in other States in Central India. Perhaps this may be so, but trustworthy statistics cannot well be procured. On the other hand, it has been said that the technicalities of the lately instituted Courts have been the means of multiplying the chances of escape of criminals, and that under this feeling crime has been more frequent of late, at any rate in the city of Indore." Technicalities exist in law Courts all over the world, and it would be strange if they did not appear in the recently-instituted Courts in Holkar's territory. But they tell both ways regarding accused persons—that is to say, a man is as often convicted through a technicality as allowed to escape by one. There is, however, in the paragraph we have quoted, a distinct statement that in consequence of the creation of Courts of Justice in Indore, crime has increased instead of diminished in that city. This is a serious state of matters if true, and we have no doubt that Sir Madhava Rao is not the man to permit it to continue. On the other hand, it may not be correct, and if trustworthy statistics are so difficult to procure as is alleged, it is difficult to understand upon what grounds the writer can venture to hint that the Maharajah's Prime Minister is over hopeful as to the effect of one of the chief reforms lately introduced in Holkar's territory—viz., the institution of regular Courts of Justice.

The Maharajah Holkar's wealth is already said to be enormous, as His Highness is believed to be as fond of mercantile operations as of performing the technicalities of sovereignty; but it would appear that it is steadily increasing in consequence of his strict mode of land assessment and the extension of opium cultivation in his territory. In 1866-67 Colonel Meade estimated the annual revenue of the Holkar's territory at upwards of 32 lakhs, but the Maharajah's Prime Minister has proved that the revenue during the year 1873-74 was nearly 50 lakhs, exclusive of receipts from khasgee estates and other private sources. The First Assistant Agent of the Governor-General for Central India remarks that the increase is mainly due to the extension of opium cultivation in Malwa, and to consequent increased assessment. "Land which under cereal crops pays a rental of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per beegah brings from Rs. 14 to Rs. 32 under poppy, and Maharajah Holkar shares with all the chiefs of Malwa the increasing prosperity brought by the continuing demand for opium, and the facilities given to the trade by the establishment of scales at Indore, Oojein, and Dhar. The assessment of land in Indore is proverbially high, but, although the cultivators are pressed to the uttermost and every acre of land turned to the greatest possible advantage, it is noteworthy that the cultivators are in this respect oppressed and harassed by no middlemen. Their engagements are with the Maharajah alone." We hope the writer does not mean to suggest that the cultivators are "oppressed and harassed" by Holkar; yet that must be the inference when it is the case that "the cultivators are pressed to the uttermost." The writer also says that "the severity of their terms necessitates industry and constant attention, so that while more is required of them they have so improved the ground they hold as to procure more from it in some proportion to the assessment levied." If "every acre is turned to the *greatest* possible advantage," it is not easy to understand how the cultivators can obtain *more* from the soil, in order to meet the Maharajah's enhanced claims, and the only inference to be drawn from the remarks quoted is that the ryots of Holkar's territory must be almost as badly off as their brethren in the Bombay Presidency, who were screwed until the screw broke down—"overrun its thread" is the technical term.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF PEONS FOR JUDGING GOOD AND BAD MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your article of to-day, while you maintain that peons are not the proper persons to decide on whether meat is fit or unfit for food, yet you accept the statements of Wittoo—a common cooley—regarding the qualities of the meat he saw passed. I would like to know what Wittoo knows about good or bad meat. It is curious that the lawyers never thought of testing his knowledge of the subject.

BUTCHER.

Bombay 26 November, 1874.

⁂ "Butcher" forgets that Wittoo was the servant of several butchers who were regularly in the habit of vending good *and bad* meat, and if he did not learn his business, and something about that of his masters, during the five or six years he was in their employment, he must have been a singularly stupid individual.—Ed.—*B. G.*

A SUFFERING WITNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will allow the following a place in your columns? The sufferings of those who have to attend Courts is my topic. I had been summoned as a witness in a case in the High Court under a penalty of Rs. 1,000 for non-attendance, and the first day to attend was the day prior to the Court closing for the festival. From that day to this I have no rest and saving of expense—and no one can tell me the hour or the day when the case will come on. It has been on the board, but several cases had prior claims. If this is to be the system, a witness might as well give up business and take lodgings in the Court house.

H.

25th November.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—As the market stall keepers are now relieved from the black-mail they have been paying for five or six years, may not we, the public, share the benefit conferred by Mr. Pedder's energy, and get our meat, &c., a little cheaper than we do? In these hard times, when one turns an anna before spending it, it is hard to pay peons dustoorie, and our thanks are due to Mr. Pedder for his exertions on our behalf. But let us not be forgotten, as of course, we are they who have paid the dustoorie, the stall keepers having of course raised their prices under the protection of the *authorised* price list, which is hung up in the market, and *to which they appeal*. These price lists should be revised, as it does not appear, that any stall keeper was exempt from tax, whether he sold eggs, fish, bread, or vegetables.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Bombay, 26th November 1874.

THE PRETENSIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th is a letter under the aptly conceived heading of "The Pretensions of the Covenanted Civil Service," from a "Genuine Competition Wallah," and from it I should say he is what he describes himself—in fact he is just the kind of individual that I endeavoured to describe in my last letter. I was mistaken as to "Keswal," as from his reply I find that he is of the right sort after all, and that my remarks have not offended him, as he seems a very good fellow, although perhaps a trifle sarcastic, which is excusable under the circumstances. The "Genuine Competition Wallah" kindly summarises the home truths enunciated in my letter to you, and when writing his paragraph No. 2 he must have had the looking glass before him when searching Webster, an American not an English Dictionary, for the definition of a word which ought to be familiar to him, whereas he failed to acquaint himself with the accepted meaning of the word *gentleman* which he may misunderstand to mean "C. S." only. If the "Genuine Competition Wallah" were only capable of taking that "high polish" which I pointed out that Cram and Sanskrit roots failed to secure, or had he any original grace of modesty left in him the words he quotes "an affected o *pretentious person*" "who apes gentility" must have grated against his soul. But Mr. Editor, has not experience taught any impartial observer of human nature that the class of young gentlemen that have been joining the Civil Service during the last few years are not practical men, and their great virtue is that they are crammed with a crude mass of knowledge which they do not know how to utilise. "What is a goose without the stuffing?" The "Genuine Competition Wallah" expresses a doubt whether the Uncovenanted Civil Service consider it an honour to have me among them. Very probably they do not, perhaps they may. The "Genuine Competition Wallah" perhaps thinks *the* Service could not do without him, but the truth is that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and probably neither the "Genuine Competition Wallah" nor "U.C.S" will ever set the Taptee on fire. I quite agree with the "Genuine Competition Wallah" that affectation of the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons or indeed of those of a higher degree than one's self is snobberry, but it is not so when speaking of distinguished members of one's own caste. The thing is to make these youngsters see this or understand that although their covenants give title to so many rupees a month they cannot make silk purses out of sow's ears. My remarks are not meant to apply to all young competition wallahs, as among them there is a fair sprinkling of the right stuff, and some I hope are better than they look although it is long odds against finding a pearl in a tub full of oysters. These young civilians belonging as they do to such a fine Service should strive to honor it and keep up the prestige given it by Haileybury men and the few first batches of competitioners, and not fancy that they are doing honour to the service by joining it.

U. C. S.

26th November, 1874.

A GRATEFUL ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF BOMBAY DOCK YARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The s.s. "Ennerdale" Captain Thomas, hauled out of the Government Dock yesterday the 26th, after completion of the repairs to her bottom, and anchored in the Harbour. You may remember perhaps, that this steamer grounded in the Red Sea near Ras Gharib, on her passage to this port, remained 14 hours on shore, and came off with her fore ballast-tank full of water; her collision-tank forward, and her ballast-tank both making water.

She was hauled into the Government Graving Dock here on Thursday the 12th November. It was found necessary to renew 7 keel and bottom plates, and take out and straighten several other plates, and renew a large number of rivets in the botton and keel. The tank plates had also to be removed on one side of both holds She was altogether 14 days in Dock including two Sundays when no work was done. The repairs were executed under the direct superintendence of the Chief Engineer of the Dockyard. The vessel was chartered, and great anxiety was evinced by Captain Thomas and his charterers that the repairs should be executed with all possible despatch and the vessel passed by competent surveyors as fit and ready to take in cargo again. Gangs of native mechanics were engaged who worked at the vessel day and night. These men were directly superintended by Messrs. Black and Hepworth, European foremen.

The work was carried on with an energy and despatch that has been highly pleasing to Captain Thomas and myself (and I may mention that I am a shareholder in the "Ennerdale") It has been also highly creditable to the foremen, Black and Hepworth, who have shown a lively interest in the work, and a desire to drive on and get it completed which is extremely gratifying.

The work has been well and thoroughly done.

On my arrival here on the 16th instant, I took the first opportunity to visit the "Ennerdale" in dock and examine her bottom. In my own mind I considered the vessel was likely to be in dock for a month. The fact of it being a Government Dock, with all the foremen and workmen on monthly wages, that they worked in consequence without any extra wages for overtime or night work, besides the old tradition of a *dockyard stroke*, were all in my opinion unfavourable to any unusual despatch. I have however been pleasantly surprised, and consider it fairly due to the Dockyard authorities and to the Chief Engineer's department in particular, and especially to Messrs. Black and Hepworth, foremen boilermakers, and to their native workmen, to acknowledge publicly how satisfied both Captain Thomas and myself are with the facilities that have been put at the ship's disposal. All worked and pulled together well, and there was evident a true "esprit de corps" pervading all the establishment, which led to the happiest results for the ship. I believe that ship-owners in England are not generally aware that Graving dock accommodation in Bombay is now so readily available that in most cases it is less expensive for a steamer to dock in Bombay for cleaning and painting than either in London or Liverpool. Repairs also, as is proved by the "Ennerdale's" case, can be effected with first rate despatch.

Wm. DAVIS, Master,
of s. s. Borrowdale, of N. Shields.

BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs.—The usual salute fired from the saluting Battery yesterday morning at sunrise announced the arrival in Bombay of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs Senior Member of Council.

Found dead.—The body of a child was found on the Back Bay beach yesterday morning in an advanced stage of decomposition. It has not been identified. Enquiries are being made by the Police.

Pick-Pocket.—One Hurry Gungadhur residing at Girganm, reported to the police that on Thursday last whilst at the Bhooleshwur market some person stole Rs. 3 from his pocket.

A Fatal Encounter with a Cobra.—At Bhewndy, in the Tanna District, the son of the Nazir of the Civil Court, while birds-nesting with some companions, was bitten by a cobra and died in four hours. He was twelve years of age.

Burglary.—One Shaik Jewun Nundoo, residing at old Nagpadda reported, to the Police yesterday, that on the night previous some person had, by means of false keys, entered his room during his absence and abstracted from a box some wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 18.

Pilfering a light Article.—Suntoo Abba, a reputed thief, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a millstone valued at Rs. 8 belonging to Jadow Heera. On conviction he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sad Accident in Goa.—O *Ultramar* chronicles a very sad accident which resulted in the death of a paralytic man near the Church of Raia (Goa). He was living in a thatched cottage which accidentally caught fire. His mother, who is an old woman, first noticed the fire, and after trying in vain to drag her son out of the flames, she raised an alarm. It was with difficulty that the fire was extinguished, and when the body was recovered, it was found to be completely charred.

Theft.—One Mahdoo Bhyroo and two others were charged yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. No. 1 with stealing Rs. 24-12 belonging to one Luximon Jeeloo and the other two with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen property, and also with aiding in the commission of the offence. There being no evidence against the prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 they were discharged, and No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Nursoo Ramjee, a noted character on being yesterday convicted at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing five brass utensils and one dhotur the property of one Baboo Hurdyall was sentenced to receive twenty stripes. A similar charge was preferred against the same prisoner by one Suddull Mahgoor in respect of a brass dish and a piece of cloth valued at Rs. 4, before the same Magistrate, yesterday. He was also convicted of this offence and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Programme of Music to be played by H. M.'s 20th Regiment N.I., at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

Quadrille	Echoes of London	Coote.
Overture	Nachtlager in Grenada	Kreutzer.
Valse	Waldlieder	Kübner.
Selection	Maria Padilla	Verdi.
Galop	Soldiers	Coote.
March		

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Reward to the Police.—The sum of Rupees Fifty was yesterday forwarded to the Commissioner of Police by Mr. Goolam Ally Rahimtoola with a request that it should be given to Mr. Inspector Framjee Bhicajee for his activity in detecting and recovering the property recently stolen (valued at upwards of Rs 700), belonging to the said gentleman. The Commissioner acceded to the request and ordered that the reward be equivalently divided between Mr. Framjee and other Police officers that assisted him (Mr. Framjee) in the recovery of the aforesaid property.

A suspicious case of poisoning. On Thursday evening last, a Hindoo child aged about six years, named Pandoorung Ragoba the son of one Ragoo Cannajee, residing at Tardeo, after eating some sweetmeat given to him by one Dakoo Govind commenced vomiting and soon after became seriously ill. This aroused the suspicion of the child's parents who suspecting some foul play and took the child to the J. J. Hospital, where it expired, about midnight. The father Ragoo Cannajee, soon after his suspicion was aroused went after Dakoo Govind, arrested him, and reported the matter to the Police and gave Dakoo in their custody. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital which stands adjourned to the 5th proximo, to await the *post-mortem* examination on the body which was ordered by the Coroner. The accused it appears, was at enmity with the child's father.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

The hearing of this case was resumed before Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday. The twenty-eight prisoners were present. Mr. Crawford conducted the prosecution. Mr. Jefferson did not appear for No. 1 prisoner, who was undefended. Mr. Judge appeared for No. 2 prisoner, Chand Kassum, and Mr. Khundherao for Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13, prisoners.

Mr. Judge renewed his application for bail on behalf of his client. His Worship regretted that he did not see any reason to alter his decision with regard to the bail.

Mahomed Hoosain bin Cootoobudin was recalled for cross-examination.

Prisoner No. 1—Do you know where I was in 1872?

Witness—In the year 1872 I do not know where you were.

Prisoner No. 1—Your Worship will see from the Sircar's books that I was then in Bandora.

Witness—I do not know where you were in the beginning of 1873. You went to Jedda, but I don't know whether it was this year or last. I gave no receipt to the butchers for the extra rupee I got from them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge—I used to recover the stall rents and also the extra rupee from the butchers by my master's orders. Chand Kassum never to my knowledge reported my master's meat as bad. I have nothing to do with the sale of the beef. My master never told me that the beef had been seized. I never paid the collections I made to my master. I sometimes paid them to Mr. Higgins. I did not pay Mr. Higgins the extra rupee nor did I tell him I had got them. I neither received nor gave any voucher for the extra rupees.

Mr. Khunderao declined to cross-examine.

By the Court—My master is the Patel of the butcher caste. Money has some times been paid to my master for charitable purposes.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—The practice of collecting extra rupees has been going on for the last five years. The extra rupees were not collected for charitable purposes.

Shah Mahomed Sheer Bai sworn: I am a beef butcher residing in Butcher Street, my shop is in the Crawford Market. I am one of the Patels of my caste, the butcher caste. I pay Rs. 37-8 as quarterly rent for my stall. I have collected the rents for the Sirkar from many other butchers. From thirty-five to forty butchers I have done so for the last four or five years. I used also at the same time as I collected the quarterly stall rents to receive a rupee extra from each butcher. The butcher used to pay this money to my Mehta. I used to pay the rents of my stall to Khan Kassim. The rents and extra rupees which I collected from the other butchers, I paid to Prisoners No. 1 and 2. I also paid like the other butchers Re. 1 with my rent. After I paid my rent I used to get a receipt from the Sirkar through the hands of Prisoners No. 1 or No. 2. My Mehta used to keep the receipts. I used also to pay Rs. 3 every month to prisoner No 2, Chand Kassum, to assist us in examining the meat quickly for if the meat was not examined immediately it would delay our work. For the last two years and a half or three years I have been in the habit of paying 3 Rs. to Chand Kassum prisoner No. 2.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 1, Ally Mahomed.—I do not know if you were in Bombay in 1872. I know you went to your native country but I cannot say [illegible]

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge—The Patels of [illegible] caste collect money for caste purposes. I have co[illegible] money for these same purposes. Sometimes I an[illegible] times my mehta collected the stall rent. If I [illegible] from the butchers I made the money over to m[illegible] My Mehta sometimes paid the monies in m[illegible] I never counted the money my Metha paid. [illegible] the extra Rupees, I used to pay Rs. 3 in a [illegible] last year and a half. I have no receipt [illegible] rupees I paid to Chand Kassim, prisone[illegible] fact of my having done this rests [illegible] word. On several occasions my me[illegible] taken to Mr. Higgins and thrown a[illegible] the last two or three months. My [illegible] the last three months even in fact has [illegible]fiscated at the Crawford Market. I alwa[illegible] the 3 Rs. to Chand Kassim in the Mark[illegible] just outside of my shop. I have no [illegible] Chand Kassum being away from the [illegible] being sick.

Mr. Khunderao declined to cross-exam[illegible]

The other prisoners declined to cross[illegible]

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—It [illegible] the caste that the extra rupee was [illegible] By caste purposes I mean because the[illegible] rent should not be passed immediately.

The Court here adjourned for tiffin.

Huumunta Bhickajee examined by Mr. Cra[illegible]—I am a mutton coolie attached to the Fort Market, and keep the implements of all the butchers. I am employed by the butchers. I keep their scales, weights, knives and choppers, and clean their stalls. I have been so employed for the last two or three years. Municipal peons come to the Fort Market—there are two peons, one of whom remains there always, while the other is changed every month. Prisoner Balloo Babajee, No. 10, acted for No. 8 when he went to his native country. I will point out those whom I saw on duty at the Fort Market—they are Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1[illegible] three years ago,) and 15. I [illegible] with them regarding "nikkut" (bad carcasse[illegible] peons used to tell me to recover two annas for each bad carcass and pointed out how much I was to recover from each shop. I do not recollect the particular sepoy who told me to do so. This has been going on about three years. I followed the sepoy's instructions and recovered monies from the shopkeepers when they had done selling for the day. I recovered monies when bad carcasses were brought; but seldom a day passed without their coming. The collections ranged from half a rupee to four rupees; sometimes I got only a quarter rupee, and sometimes a rupee. I kept the collections for a month and paid the monies to the sepoy who came on duty at the end of the month. I made such payments for a twelve month, at the end of which period I complained to a Parsee named Jamsetjee Mandanwalla that the sepoys were practising great zoolum, and he took me to a Doctor Sahib, who resided on the verge of Dhobie Talao. At that time the collections of the preceding three days in my hands amounted to Rs 12. They were the collections I made of two annas for each bad carcass. The Doctor Sahib said "Go and give the money to the sepoy and I will come and catch him." Afterwards I offered the Rs. 12 to Bhagoo sepoy who appeared to have been warned and refused to receive the money. He said "I will take it the next day." Two or three days after that, he took the money one evening from me at the bazaar. I have collected monies since then, but the sepoy who came on duty took it away daily. I have not received any money for the last ten or twelve days. Since the arrest of the sepoys, who is there to tell me to collect? I left off making the collections since the arrest of the sepoys. I have paid monies in this way to Nos. 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 15. Sometimes when a butcher did not pay the two annas, his carcass—

Mr. Judge—*His* carcass—the butcher's carcass! (Laughter.)

Witness continued—The bad carcass was then taken to Mr. Higgins at the Crawford Markets; and he used to order it to be thrown into the "Kutchra" waggons. The sepoys paid me nothing for the collections I made. I did so, because I was employed in the bazaar. I did not make them voluntarily, but because the sepoys threatened to get me turned out by the Sahib if I did not. I was once turned out for three days. Mr. Higgins told me to return to my work.

The Magistrate—Mr. Judge, do you want to put any questions?

Mr. Judge—I do not know what the prosecution are about. (A laugh.)

The Magistrate—Do you ask any questions?

Mr. Judge—I will, but I don't see they have brought forward any evidence to connect my client with the charges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge—I considered the sepoys practised great zoolum in making these collection. I never complained to Mr. Higgins. For complaining to Jameetjee Mandan, I was turned out; and if I had complained to Mr. Higgins, who can tell Mr. Higgins, a great man, would have paid me any attentions? I did not know at the time that Mr. Higgins would have paid me any attention. Jamsetjee Mandan paid me attention, because he is a Parsee subject and is not the Sircar. (A laugh.) By "nikkut" I meant bad meat without fat. None of the meat taken to Mr. Higgins was tainted, rotten, stinking. When meat was taken to Mr. Higgins it was never brought back to the market.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khunderow—The butchers paid me three pice for each pair of scales I kept. My earnings averaged from five to twelve annas a day. I know that one of my masters, Keroo, was prosecuted and sentenced to three months, imprisonment. I was a witness in Keroo's case. I do not know that another of my masters was fined Rs. 80 for selling bad meat.

Further cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr Judge again pressed his application for bail for his client.

The Magistrate—I am not inclined at present to bail him. You will have every opportunity to communicate with your client; and he may remain here if you wish it

His Worship said as regarded the private market peons, he would reduce the amount of the bail to Rs. 500 in their own recognizances, and two sureties of Rs. 250 each. Several of the prisoners were admitted to bail.

The case was then adjourned till 2 o'clock on Monday next.

HIGH COURT.—27th November.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

ARDASIR HORMUSJEE WADIA AND OTHERS vs. MANOCKLAL GOPALDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the latter two defendants.

The plaintiffs sued the defendants under Act 5 of 1866 for payment of the sum of Rs. 5,1[illegible], with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 22nd March 1873, as money due from defendants to the plaintiffs as payees of a bill of exchange drawn on 17th January 1873 by Schuster, Son and Co. upon defendants. The bill was accepted by defendants, and presented for payment on the due date, but payment having been refused, it was duly protested.

The defendant Manocklal entered no appearance. The defendants Lulloobhoy Gopaldas and Vullabhoy Gopaldas said they did not carry on business in partnership with the defendant Manocklal. The defendant Lulloobhoy, in the written statement, said that in April 1872, the defendant Manocklal, being then in Broach and desirous of shipping cotton to England, wrote to him (Lulloobhoy,) requesting him to act as his agent in Bombay in respect of the intended consignment and authorised him to sign his name in transactions relating to the cotton. It was subsequently sent to Bombay and consigned by Lulloobhoy through H. B. Touche and Co. to Schuster and Co. of London; and he drew a bill against the cotton on Schuster and Co. in favour of H. B. Touche and Co. After the sale of the cotton in England, Schuster and Co. drew a bill of exchange or redraft in respect of the loss arising on the sale; and the redraft was accepted by Lulloobhoy, who said that the bill of exchange sued on in the present suit was the redraft accepted by him in the name of the defendant Manocklal.

The case was heard on the 23rd and 24th inst., and his Lordship gave his judgment yesterday. The issue was whether the defendants Lulloobhoy and Vulloobhoy were liable to be sued as partners of defendant Manocklal. The suit was brought under Act 5, of 1866. Manocklal had not appeared, and a decree, his Lordship said, must be entered against him. Although there was evidence of a partnership having subsisted some years ago, there was no evidence to prove that the four brothers traded in partnership during the time over which the transactions connected with the suit extended. It did not seem to his Lordship that the acts of defendants Lulloobhoy and Vullubhoy amounted to enough to create a reasonable belief in the minds of H. B. Touche and Co. that they were partners. Without throwing any doubt on the evidence for the plaintiffs, his Lordship said it did not satisfy him that they were trading in partnership. The suit against Lulloobhoy and Vulloobhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's clients, was therefore dismissed with costs; and a decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,148 with costs against defendant Manocklal only.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 27th November, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 27th November, 12-50 p.m., via Turkey, 26th November, 1-5 p.m. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th November, 9-3 p.m., via Turkey, 23rd November, 8-22 p.m. Cable right to Fao. Turkish Line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 26TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 25th instant.

LONDON, 26TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and drooping.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	95½.
4½ do. do.	96¾.
5½ do. do.	101¼.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93½.
5 French Rente, 1872	98½.
Bar Silver	58 3/16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes	£8 500,000.	Inc.	£437,500.
Bills discounted	£17,437 500.	Dec.	£125 000.
Bullion	£20 125,000.	Dec.	£62,500.

[illegible] to the time of going to press, the mail-steamer Malwa had failed to put in an appearance with the overdue mails of the 6th instant. The P. and O. Company will have to bestir themselves, as this is the second failure since the concession made to them by Government with respect to the use of the Suez Canal. Public indignation had been already sufficiently excited by their *laches* towards the Ceylon's passengers, and it is certainly unfortunate that the service should, so soon again have miscarried.

THE presence of the 11th Regiment [illegible] Umballa manœuvres is, it appears, to be dispensed with, on account of the long march to Jubbulpore and Saugor which the men have to undertake.

THE long-talked-of project, according to which the Viceroy seemed at one time likely to pay a visit to Madras this cold weather, has, the Allahabad paper says, now been definitively abandoned.

THE wreck stopped at Pondicherry by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assyria turns out to be, as was supposed, that of the County of Perth. The Government is extinguishing the fire, and trying to save whatever of the cargo remains.

IN 1869 the State debt of Bhopal amounted to nearly Rs. 7,00,000. It has all, however, been paid off, and Her Highness the Begum has received from His Excellency the Viceroy a Khureeta of congratulation on the successful administration which has led to this happy result.

FOUR soldiers of the lot of deserters, who were captured by the English Police at Carwar, managed to evade the vigilance of their custodians; but while they were running off they fell in with a Portuguese detachment at Conacoda, by whom they were recaptured and marched into Goa.

A PRIVATE telegram received in Poona announces that Major General the Hon'ble Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., is to succeed Major General J.T. Grant in the Command of the Poona Division. Lord Mark Kerr served as a Brigadier commanding a flying column, in the North West Provinces, during the mutiny.

THE breaks on the Madras line, we are told, have put the Ordnance Department to the greatest possible inconvenience, as stores are awaiting despatch to Bellary and Secunderabad. They are obliged now to be sent by rail to Bangalore, thence by road to Bellary and Gooty, and thence to Secunderabad.

AT the Camp of Exercise held by Maharajah Scindia in February last, 28 guns, 1,000 cavalry, and 3000 infantry took part in the manœuvres. The Maharajah was much pleased with the efficiency displayed, as well he might be, for, if report speaks truly, his troops are second to the native army of no State in India.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* from Narrainpore dated 24th instant says, that General Stafford, with the Staff, 900 coolies, ordnance, hospital, and commissariat establishments and the wing of the 16th N.I., with three months' supplies, arrived at Dikrangmook on the 18th, and that the remainder of the force is expected next week. The men are healthy.

THE baggage of the Troops that arrived by H. M.'s Troop-ship Jumna was landed at the Carnac Bunder on Thursday evening. The troops disembarked yesterday evening and proceeded by two special trains to Deolalee. There were 28 officers, 9 ladies and 2 children, 920 men, 60 women and 110 children belonging to H. M.'s 29th Regiment of Foot and drafts from other corps.

IN the Courts of Central India, during in 1873-74, 1,898 persons were tried, against 1,801 last year and 1.629 the year before. The number of murders adjudicated upon was 10, and of culpable homicide 25. Out of the large number of 1,898 persons accused, only one man was hung! Considering the enormous population of Central India, this result goes far to prove it the most life-respecting portion of India.

THE *Lucknow Times* hears a rumour from Cawnpore that the prisoner now known by his real or pretended title of "The Nana" tried to hang himself one day last week, but was prevented just in time by the entrance of the guard. This, our contemporary remarks, may be only one of the many false or exaggerated reports that are flying about that station in connection with the now notorious prisoner, and we only give it for what it is worth.

THE following is said to be the establishment employed upon the temporary postal line *via* Bellary and Bangalore :—From Bellary to Bangalore the distance is 195 miles; this is divided into 42 stages, at each of which sixteen runners are permanently engaged for the *ordinary letter mails*, the total being 672 men. On overland mail days 40 men per stage are required—that is, 1,680—while the bangy mails are conveyed both ways by means of bullock transit carts.

THE correspondent of a contemporary, referring to the desire exhibited by natives to imitate Western civilization says, that, a few evenings since, he observed a native funeral procession proceeding in the direction of the cemetry with a band in attendance; but, in lieu of the solemn and soul-stirring march performed by us in like case, they were improving the occasion by playing an air familiarly known across the Tweed as the "De'il among the tailors!" So much for imitation.

THOSE who retain some of the interest in the Begum of Bhopal and her daughter Jehan Begum which was excited by their appearance in Bombay during Lord Northbrook's last visit to this city, will be glad to learn that the Sultan Jehan Begum is engaged to be married to Ahmed Ali Khan. No date has yet been fixed for the event, but the ceremony of betrothal has been celebrated, and Lord Northbrook has figuratively extended his hands and said "Bless you, my children," by formally giving his approval to the marriage.

GENERAL DALY, Governor-General's Agent, Central India, does not think that 1876 will see the Holkar's State Railway completed from Khundwa to Indore—that is, of course, including the completion of that gigantic structure the Nerbudda Bridge, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Northbrook on the 3rd December 1872. At present the 37 miles from Khundwa to the Nerbudda are opened for traffic; but after the rains an extension to the Choral, twenty miles, at the foot of the Vindhyas, will be in working order. The Choral is within eighteen miles of Mhow.

THE troops for the camp of exercise at Rawal Pindi, under Major-General Macdonell, have all assembled, and operations commenced on the 17th with a review of the whole force, after which the General informed the brigadiers and commanding officers of the plan of operations which he proposed to adopt. The regiments are first to exercise under their own commanding officers, later on by brigades of the same arm, then with the three arms, and finally manœuvring will take place. This, however, will necessarily be rather cramped, as the country is fearfully intersected by ravines, while the open ground is everywhere cultivated.

THE Anglo Indian Aid Association is assuming practical shape at Bangalore. We have already alluded to this recently formed Society, and mentioned that at the preliminary meeting it had been determined that subscribers of Rs. 12 and upwards, annually, should become members. By the published list before us, we observe the names of nearly 70 such subscribers, and, among them, those of many influential persons. Donations in aid of the purposes of the Association amounting to nearly Rs. 1,500 have likewise been received. A meeting of the members is to take place this (Saturday) evening when the officers and executive committee will be chosen, and other preliminaries arranged.

FOUR Bengal Pilots were landed at Madras on the 15th instant by the s.s. City of Carthage. They had been carried to sea, owing to the brig not being on the station when the City of Carthage arrived at the Sandheads. Three of these, it is presumed, were passengers, going down to supply the station, and the fourth would have been in charge of the ship. On one occasion that we know of, a Bengal Pilot was carried away in this manner to Australia; the ship having to bear the expense of his maintenance, to reimburse his salary to Government, and to provide him with a return passage to Calcutta. Somewhat hard lines, no doubt, as the vessel had been driven by hard weather a long way to the southward, and it might have occupied many days to get back again.

[illegible] noon on Friday the 20th instant, His Excellency the Governor of Madras held a levee at Calicut, and at the same time a reception was held by Lady Hobart. At 1 o'clock of the same day, the Zamorin of Calicut, the Eliah Rajah of Kotakal, the 3rd and 4th Rajahs of Calicut, and the Rajahs of Parapanad and Walawanad, accompanied by their nephews, paid their respects to His Excellency. The retinues of these Rajahs were gorgeous in the extreme, the followers being clothed in divers colours, and wearing curious helmets, and head-dresses. The elephants, very fine ones, were magnificently caparisoned, and had golden frontlets, said to be of untold value. A mahout sitting on the neck of each elephant, held a long umbrella of magenta colour, and behind him again were two men with fans of peacock and ostrich feathers, (the well known insignia of Royalty,) which they gracefully waved to and fro.

GENERAL DALY, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, complains to the Government of India that a growing nuisance in Central India is that of destitute Europeans who find their way by begging up or down the trunk road. The General accompanies his complaint by the remark—"This is a very undesirable element to find its way into native States, and the spread of railways is not likely to lessen the evil. Every effort is made to keep these wretched waifs from trading upon the credulity or compassion of natives. Many are too wretched for punishment, and as they cannot be left to starve they are usually deported to Bombay, by paying their fare and supplying food for the journey." Bombay ought to be very much obliged to the General, and while receiving the unhappy waifs who have offended the sight of well-to-do officials, we hope she will not be uncharitable enough to think of whipping them simply because they are so poor as to be reduced to beggary.

THE Cabul correspondent of the Lahore paper states that before making Mahomed Yakub Khan a prisoner, the Ameer held a committee of twelve members, in which were included Usmuttoolah Khan and Arsulla Khan. The Ameer asked them whether he should imprison Yakub Khan or not. Some recommended him to do so, others kept quiet, but Usmuttoolah Khan, and Arsulla Khan told the Ameer that he should not do so for the following reasons :—

1st.—That the very title of "Ameer," he holds, was won through the exertions of Yakub Khan, for he fought for him and recovered Cabul from the hands of Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan, the brother of the present Ameer.

2nd.—That he obeyed his order in coming to Cabul.

3rd.—That he is the rightful heir to the throne of Cabul.

4th.—That they had given their word to him, that he would not be in any way ill-treated when in Cabul.

No heed was taken by the Ameer, of all that these chiefs urged, and he resolved to imprison his son. The day after his imprisonment, Usmuttoolah Khan and Arsulla Khan, being very much displeased with the Ameer's treachery, left Cabul for their homes, without his permission.

ONE "INTERESTED" writes to the *Indian Daily News* asking if it can be true that there were two pilot brigs at anchor within a few miles from the wreck of the ship City of Edinburgh from 6 to 10 A.M. on the day following the catastrophe without making any attempt to ascertain if there were survivors clinging to the wreck; pointing out, at the same time, that during the interval *nine* out of the eleven persons who had remained by the wrecked vessel lost their lives. The writer also calls attention to the fact that, some years ago, the commander of a pilot brig was severely censured, and an order passed precluding him from ever occupying the same position, for not standing by a leaky ship that subsequently foundered—no lives however being sacrificed. It may be all very well and necessary to call attention to the circumstance, and no doubt the question requires to be answered, but as an official enquiry into all the circumstances attending the loss of the vessel will shortly be held, it would be well to suspend judgment until we may hear what those on board the brig have to say in the matter.

THE Captain of the s.s. Blenheim has supplied the *Englishman* with Natal papers, from which it appears that matters in Mozambique are in a very unsatisfactory condition. A correspondent writing to the *Natal Colonist* on the 5th of October says: there is no cash in circulation at Mozambique. The Government officials have received no pay for seven months, and the only currency is that of I. O. U.'s. A new Governor, a new Secretary to Government, and a new Director of Customs, had lately taken office, and an election of representatives in the Portuguese Cortes was in progress with a slight majority (3) in favour of the Government. Several Government officials who had voted for the opposition, had been removed by the Governor. Among these was the Capitain Mor on the mainland, on whose recall a young and inexperienced officer was put in his place. Taking advantage of this, an Arab Sheik under him endeavoured to get possession improperly of a quantity of fire-arms, but after some disturbance and trouble he was secured, and at the departure of the steamer was in custody on the Island of Mozambique.

THE Italian Mission of Astronomers which has come to India to observe the transit of Venus is composed, the *Englishman* tells us, of some of the most eminent scientific men of Italy. They are Professor P. Tacchini, Astronomer of the Royal Observatory of Palermo, President of the Spettroscopisti Society, and head of the Mission; Professors A. Dorna and A. Abetti, Astronomers of the Royal Observatory of Torino and Padua; and Dr. C Morra, of Palermo. They are assisted by Signor Caquato, Head Mechanic of the Observatory of Padua. They have established their quarters at Madapur, on the Chord line of the E. I. Railway, where the atmosphere is generally very clear at this time of the year, and they have built there pucka platforms since their arrival, supervising the works daily for 10 to 12 hours. They had, indeed, no time to lose, having been delayed on their way to India by the breaking down of the P. and O. steamer Surat. The instruments, which have been constructed in Italy under the special supervision of Professor Tacchini, are of very great precision, and are provided with new improvements. The Mission have erected two observatories, containing two instruments each—[illegible]ing for the ordinary observations, and the other for the spectroscopical observation of the transit.

RECENTLY, the first [illegible] Prince of Travancore delivered a second lecture at Mysore, in the course of which His Highness observed :—"If our Government must provide for all the youths that receive education, our public offices will have to be extended miles, and public salaries to be increased by thousands of Rupees, and after all to entertain a pack of discontented, disobedient, and sometimes troublesome young men. The sooner the idea that Government employment is the *ultima thule* of education is scooped out of the heads of our youths, the better. Be assured that the wielding of a spade or the driving of a plough, or the treading a watering lever, in one's own interest, is not a whit less honourable than scratching foolscap with goose-quills—taken in itself. Remember that Cincinnatus, the Dictator, after saving Rome, and adding glory to its name, returned to plough his fields. Remember that Garibaldi, after liberating the same historical land from modern thraldom, went back to his island home to rear cabbages. I do not mean that those who are being educated should learn to shoulder a spade or drive a plough; but, with their sharpened intelligence and ability to read, they can learn much that is practical and theoretical in the various industrial operations; and the knowledge so gained can be employed hand in hand with the capital which our yet undeveloped country must draw to itself."

A CORRESPONDENT in Kattywar informs us that the Political Agent has got the Native States to subscribe Rs. 12,000 to meet the expenses at Rajcote for the coming reception of H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse. The same amount was subscribed when the late Governor visited Rajcote. Mr. Peile wishes that the whole of this sum should not be expended in a day's display, and so a good part of it will probably be saved for some permanent work. The Agency Treasury may also contribute to the fund, as it did last time. Rajcote, it seems needs a good band-stand; and the public gardens, which are under the management of the Commissariat Officer, require considerable improvement. Some of these matters might be attended to, if a good balance were available from the reception expenses. All the principal roads in Kattywar will, it is said, be put in immediate repairs, and every important State is now thinking how best to receive the Governor. The principal Karbaris have gone to Rajcote to hold a conference with the Political Agent on the subject. It is possible that as the Karbaris have again assembled at Rajcote some Pradhan Court matters will be brought on for public discussion. There are some proposals before them; one is for increasing the number of surveyors throughout the Province with a view to expedite the Girass survey business and to increase the batta of the Superintendent; the other is to fix a period within which every State should be bound to pass decisions after the survey is done.

LORD NAPIER AT THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM, SANAWUR.

His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by Colonel Dillon and staff, inspected the Lawrence Asylum on the 20th instant. He arrived at Sanawur precisely at half-past 12; a guard-of-honour and two companies of the boys, with their full band over thirty strong, received His Excellency at the Dugshai entrance. The band leading, His Excellency followed, and was conducted to the Principal's house, whilst a salute of 19 guns, from the adjacent ramparts of the Boys' School, welcomed "Magdala's Hero." About 1 o'clock he reviewed and inspected the boys at drill, which they went through remarkably well. The Lawrence Military Asylum Band was in attendance, and played some very choice airs. His Excellency seemed much pleased, and harangued the boys in a "laconic speech." He told them he was glad to see all the boys looking so happy and healthy, It showed what great care was taken of them. He reminded them that they should be thankful to think that they have such an excellent institution as the Sanawur Asylum to enter on losing their parents. He called to memory the noble act of their beloved founder. He concluded by saying he would meet them up at their school-house, and see what they could do. The boys then gave three hearty cheers for His Excellency, and at Mr. Cole's (the Principal) request an additional one; which being done, His Excellency up to the went new Girls' School-room, a spacious and beautiful building, commanding a splendid prospect of the neighbouring sanitaria. The boys and girls together sung an anthem and a couple of glees for him; of which the song called *Spring's Delights*, which was sung very well, might be specially mentioned. Great credit is due to Mr. Hart, the able and energetic Singing-master of the boys, for the admirable way in which these songs were sung. His Lordship then inspected some fancy work exhibited by the girls. It would be superfluous to comment on this, as the work was quite up to His Excellency's expectations. The boys and girls then went to their respective dinners, and His Excellency took this opportunity of personally visiting the refectories. He went through all the buildings in Sanawur, the church, boys and girls' barracks and hospitals, &c. At a quarter to 4 o'clock, after he had lunched, His Excellency came up to the Boy's School, where he spent more than half an hour. During this time he examined the monitor's class in mensuration, and expressed a good opinion of the boys' attainments in that subject. When about to leave, he told the boys they sould have a couple of days' holiday, which he hoped they would enjoy. He was shown over the place by the Rev. J. Cole. At half-past 5 he left for Dugshai, *en route* for Umballa. The band (as on the occasion of his arrival) conducted him out and played *Auld Lang Syne*, whilst a second salute of 19 guns announced His Excellency's departure. Thus ended a memorable day in the annals of the Asylum which will ever be remembered with pleasure by both boys and girls.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN NEWS.

ORDNANCE COMMISSION.—The members of the Special Ordnance Commission, consisting of General F. Turner, C. B., Colonel A. Stewart, R. A., Colonel G. Hatch, R. A., Mr. A. L. Haliburton, Assistant Accountant General, Military Department, and Capt. E. Collen, R. A., Secretary, will leave Madras for Rangoon, by the steamer Oriental, on Wednesday, the 25th instant. They will proceed from Burmah to Calcutta, and after submitting their report to the Government of India, the Commission will be dissolved :—*Madras Mail.*

THE POISONING CASE AT OOTACAMUND.—We have seen a memorial which has been prepared in favour of the prisoner Mary Anne. The principal grounds set forth are the absence of motive, the insufficiency of the evidence upon which the prisoner has been convicted, and the strong sympathy felt for the prisoner, notwithstanding the diabolical nature of the crime. The records, we believe, have been despatched to the High Court, and a day will, no doubt, at once be fixed for the hearing of the appeal. The memorial will be circulated in the course of a few days, for signature.—*South of India Observer.*

ECONOMIZING FUEL.—Every discovery tending towards the economical use of fuel is worth consideration and trial in India. We offered a few remarks on the coal fields of the Central Provinces the other day, and observed that the conversion of rapidly disintegrating Indian coal into "patent fuel," was obtaining attention. In connection with the subject we read that the Pittsburgh iron-masters had hit upon a method of economizing coal dust or rather ashes. The ashes from the furnace ash-pits are thrown into water, and a certain portion float, the heavy cinders sinking to the bottom. The floating portion is selected, and found to be the best possible fuel for a forge fire.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS TRAMWAY.—Dr. Stanbrough on Sunday held an inquest at the General Hospital, touching the death of one Theroovengadum, who died from injuries received by a tramway car passing over his leg. The evidence showed that about noon, on the 17th instant, the deceased tried to cross the tramway line just opposite to the Telegraph Office. One of the cars was then coming down, and several persons called out to the deceased, but he seemed to take no notice of the warning. Before he could cross, the horses of the car knocked him down, and the front wheel of the car passed over his left arm. The man was taken immediately to the General Hospital, when it was found that the left arm was fractured as well as the right collar bone; there was also a very severe wound extending from the knee joint to the ankle, the skin being torn off and the soft parts bruised. His leg was amputated, and he appeared to improve for a day or two, but being of a broken-down constitution, he subsequently began to sink, and died at twelve o'clock on Saturday night. A verdict of "death from injuries received by a tramway car passing over him accidently" was returned by the jury. No blame was attached to the driver of the car.—*Madras Mail.*

BENEFICENCE.—The *Central Provinces Government Gazette* contains a list of nearly three hundred names of natives who, during the year 1873-74, constructed works of public utility at their own expense. The works include wells, tanks, school-houses, serais, and bridges, at the cost of sums varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000. The list, however, directly indicates but a very few works—such as wells, &c., constructed outside the villages, and available for travellers and villagers alike—which may properly be called public works constructed by private individuals. Mr. Morris justly calls attention to this flaw in the returns, and trusts that in future the distinction between works constructed by private persons simply for their own convenience and those which they may erect for that of the public, may be carefully maintained. The total expenditure has amounted to over Rs 140,000, of which more than Rs 53,000 were contributed by Bilaspore, and more than Rs. 46,000 by Sumbulpore.

THE LATE MULKA AHED'S ANNUITANTS.—Two more of the Begum's late dependants have filed suits in the Civil Judge's Court, Lucknow, for annuities, left them by her will, against her son Prince Soliman Kudder. The suits came on for hearing on 18th instant. Sheik Mahomed Ali, pleader, appeared for the two annuitants, and Mr. Sackville Davis barrister, with Lalla Seopershaud, pleader, appeared for the Prince. Mr. Davis applied to the Judge to send for all the papers in the Court of the Commissioner, and Judicial Commissioner, and stated that his grounds of appeal in the Judicial Commissioner's Court embraced all the points at issue. The learned counsel submitted his defence to the suits as follows :—That the Government Note for six lacs, upon which the Begum had charged the annuities, was the money of the late King and was in fact a "Wasika." That if, for the sake of argument, the money had been the property of the Begum, the effect of the enfacement on the note was a declaration of trust in favour of the heir—his client—and being executed and not executory it was irrevocable. Likewise as the Government had refused to pay up the six lacs it was not in her power or possession, and therefore under the Mahomedan law she had not the power of charging the note. That the Prince's knowledge of the facts having been materially defective, it could be said that there was no ratification of the will, and this was held by the Commissioner in another case; and since then there was no ratification there could be no acquiescence for the same reason. Again, under the Contract Act [illegible] must be consideration to support an acquiescence. Lastly, this was not a case to be decided by the law of [illegible] equity and good conscience, as the Commissioner had ruled, but by the law of succession under the Mahomedan law. Mr. Lincoln, the Judge, appointed the 2nd proximo to hear these points answered.—*Lucknow Times*

TALES OF THE COURTS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

OFTEN, as is the greed of gain, partly, if not wholly, the inducement to murder, it is to be hoped that the instances are few, in which for so small a reward as was offered under the circumstances noted in the following narrative, a man will deliberately abet the cold-blooded butchery of a fellow-creature, at the risk, which in the case we are about to narrate, proved a certainty, of paying the full penalty of the crime himself, while the actual murderers escaped for want of proof.

For some two or three days, the small hamlet of Nadree had been in a state of anxiety and excitement regarding the unaccountable disappearance of the son of one of the zemindars of the place. After unavailing search in all his accustomed haunts, his distracted parents begged the leaders of the village to hold a council, and try if their influence would elicit any clue as to where he was last seen; the police had also been summoned, and arrived in time to assist at the enquiry. The missing boy was carefully traced through the watches of the day, till it was ascertained beyond doubt that he had been last seen at even-tide conversing with a young cultivator named Chunnen, who, though his senior by some 8 years, had often shown him little kindnesses, and had been much liked and trusted by the lost one. Search being made for Chunnen, it was discovered that he had not been heard of since the previous evening, and the door of his house was firmly closed. When it was burst open, a sad sight met their eyes, for the poor little lad, scarce 10 years old, was described weltering in his blood, and murdered. He was lying partially covered over on a heap of straw, the weapon which had evidently been employed lying by his side; this latter was a "gundasa," or chopper, and belonged to Chunnen. The police and villagers of course started off instantly on the track of the murderer, nor did the search take long, for on the second day, a constable found him in a town scarce 20 miles distant, spending, what was to him to fortune, the produce of the sale of the murdered boy's ornaments, which amounted in all to eighteen rupees. The rest of the story, we tell in his own words, for once arrested, he concealed nought, but with his own lips twisted the cord that led him in a brief space of time to the gallows. From first to last he wavered not, nor altered one jot or tittle of his narrative. It was almost pitiable to see the strained attention he paid to each question put to him, his only anxiety was to offer the fullest explanation of everything, to make himself unmistakably understood. Perhaps, poor wretch, he saw in so doing, some faint glimmer of hope that his life might be spared, but for such crime as his, there is but one retribution, death. These were his words, the only alteration being made in the names of the two men he accused, as one was discharged, and there was not even sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of the other.

"Peer Bux and Shera came to my house one evening at dusk, just as I had returned from my "*Khet*," and stating that they wished to have a talk with me, seated themselves and commenced smoking in silence. At length Shera opened the conversation by asking me, if I would let them have the use of my house for half an hour some evening, as they wished to do something here, which it would not be so convenient to carry out at home. I naturally asked what it was, and little by little they unfolded their design, which was to lay the lad Alla Dad, against whose father they had a long-standing feud, which could only be rightly washed out in blood; adding that I might easily keep myself clear of the matter, and that as a recompense for decoying the boy into my house, leaving him there for their disposal, and keeping silence in the matter, I should receive the ornaments which he always wore, and which were not wanted by them, their sole object being to wreak a terrible vengeance on his father. Indignantly and angrily refused, and the matter was at an end for the time. Day after day, however, they tempted me, and near and near the demon of avarice crept into my soul; the sight of the boy's ornaments, which might so easily be mine, almost maddened me, till at length I could no longer resist, and I gave a reluctant consent. It was then arranged that on that evening at dusk I was to invite the little Alla Dad inside my house, and leaving him to the tender mercies of his executioners, betake myself away. The time came, and the poor lad, in all trust and confidence, accompanied me homewards; once or twice the thought of what there awaited him, nearly caused me to abandon my part in the affair, and give warning of the foul deed that was meditated, but the ornaments still glittered before my eyes, and I led the boy to his doom. He entered first, and the door immediately closed behind him. I could not leave the place, an irresistible fascination held me prisoner, and at length I peeped through the chinks of the door, and witnessed the full horrors of the murder. One held down the struggling child, already gagged, while the other with my own "gundasa" struck him a heavy blow on the forehead; it was enough, for the blade hit deep, and Alla Dad lay a quivering corpse on the straw. They then came hurriedly forth, and closing the door, thrust the ornaments into my hand, and bid me haste away, ere a hue and cry should be raised, or the murdered one be missed. I knew not where to go. I had never in my life been farther away than the villages in the immediate neighbourhood, but I had heard that there was a large town some distance off, and thither I bent my steps. I reached there next morning, and found no difficulty in disposing of the dead lad's ornaments; but this once done, I could form no plan what next to do, so resolved to remain for a day or two, till I should be enabled in some way to shape out my future course. Next morning, however, I met one of my fellow-villagers in company with a police "sepoy," to whom he pointed me out. I was arrested, and led them to the shop where I had sold the jewels; I told my story at once, and here I am before the Court, to be punished as it shall please the hakim."

When asked, if he felt no remorse for the crime, and whether previous to the commission thereof, he had no dread of being discovered as having aided therein, he said, "I now feel the enormity of what has been done, though I did not before; with regard to fear of detection, I had no room in my mind for it, I could think of nothing but the bracelets." There was no proof against Peer Bux and Shera, beyond the confession of their dupe, though there was little or not much doubt of their guilt, so nothing could be done to them; and Chunnen expiated his crime on the scaffold very shortly afterwards, calm to the last, the only favours he asked being, first that he might adjust the rope round his own neck, and not be defiled by the mehter's touch, and secondly, that his body might be decently burnt, as his friends were too poor to afford the requisite expense; both these requests were granted, and the simple tool of other's wickedness passed into eternity, where, we will hope, his apparent penitence may avail him more, than it was permissible in this world.

SELF-MUTILATION BY A SOLDIER.—A determined act of self-mutilation by a soldier took place lately at Portsmouth. On duty as sentry at the Commissariat shambles was a private of the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch), named Robert Lawson. Shortly before one o'clock he was seen by a boy loading his rifle, and for this irregularity he was reported at the main-guard. Colour-sergeant Henderson accordingly proceeded with a party of three men to the shambles for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, and as they were entering the gateway they heard the report of a rifle. At the end of the passage Lawson was discovered with his right hand extended, and, on examination, it was found that a rifle-ball had passed through the centre. He was at once conveyed to the military hospital. Lawson has recently been married, and it is believed he inflicted this injury on himself in order to evade being sent on foreign service, the Black Watch being under orders for Malta.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

SACERDOTALISM.

IT has been observed that, if disputants would only give themselves the trouble to define their terms, more than half the controversies in the world would at once be settled, while the remainder would be seen to involve differences too fundamental to admit of adjustment. Disputes are in most cases interminable because neither party understands clearly either his opponent or himself. It is the way of boys to be inaccurate, and no blame to them; but the majority of men in some respects remain boys all their lives. Take for instance, an argument in a debating society as to whether slavery is consistent with Christianity. Nine-tenths of the speakers will have no exact idea of what they mean by slavery, still less of what they mean by Christianity; and most of them will be almost equally vague in their use of the connecting term "consistent." The reasoner who was brought to explain that, when he said "religion," he meant "the Church of England, was so far definite enough, but then his explanation of the underlying and not very obvious sense in which he used a word open to many other interpretations was only elicited by gradual stages, under severe pressure of Socratic cross-examination. Many of our readers will be familiar with the inimitable description of young Mr. Brown's matriculation in Dr. Newman's *Lectures on University Subjects*, which admirably illustrates our point, but is much too long to be quoted here. The habit of translation from one's own language, into another, or *vice versâ*, especially if it be a dead language, is perhaps one of the best correctives of this fatal inaccuracy of thought. The fact that so few Greek or Latin terms convey precisely the same meaning as their English synonyms, when they happen to have one, is in itself a salutary lesson in the careful use of words. And what is true of disputes, in general is pre-eminently true of theological disputes four-fifths of which have been declared by a high authority to consist of misunderstandings and logomachies.

There is no term to which these remarks are more strictly applicable than one which has been in everybody's mouth and on everybody's pen for the last six months or more. We mean the word "sacerdotalism." It needs but a cursory glance at the various speeches and articles in which it has figured so conspicuously to be convinced that, like the term "Ritualism," it is employed in at least half-a-dozen different senses, sometimes by the same speaker; while many of those who are so glib in their denunciations have evidently never condescended to reflect whether it has any meaning at all. It is rather less offensive and considerably more vague than the older term "priestcraft," for which it has been made to do duty in recent controversy. And, like priestcraft, it is never employed except with a more or less opprobrious intention. Of the two leading significations attached to it, and inextricably confounded in popular phraseology, everybody would disclaim the one as a description of his own views, while those who accept the other would call it by a different name. "Sacerdotalism" and "sacramentalism" are related to each other very much in the same way as "deist" and "theist." To call a man a deist is to charge him with rejecting Revelation; to call him a theist is to assert his belief in a Personal God. The same fact is in either case alleged, but it is viewed under a different aspect. And, in like manner, those who attribute a mysterious efficacy to sacraments would probably not object to be styled sacramentalists; but to stigmatize them as "sacerdotalists" is to fix attention exclusively on the circumstance that they ascribe that efficacy to sacraments administered by themselves, or by the order which they favour, if they do not personally belong to it. Often, of course, a great deal more than this is meant to be conveyed, but we are here dealing with the term in its least obnoxious application. There is therefore at best a certain unfairness about it; but an unfairness which seems to be found practically inseparable from religious controversy. To give a bad name to a dog which terrifies or offends you is rather like fighting with poisoned arrows, but the temptation generally proves irresistible. The early Christians were called "atheists;" Tories were at one period "the malignants," at another "the stupid party"; High Churchmen have had successively four or five *sobriquets*—all on various grounds more or less offensive—during the last forty years, and the latest of them is "Sacerdotalist." Perhaps it may console them to reflect that, according to the more commonly received view, the disciples were first called Christians, not by themselves, but by their opponents.

We should be loth to charge so respectable an authority as Lord Coleridge with confusion of thought, and it is certain that he is incapable of intentional unfairness. But it must be allowed that in his present speech at Exeter he has not kept as clear as could be desired of the prevalent vagueness of phraseology on this subject. After dwelling at some length on the Public Worship Act and on Mr Gladstone's article on Ritualism, he proceeds to observe that what is at the bottom of the controversy, and causes its tension and bitterness, is the conviction avowed on both sides that "the one great doctrine" at stake "is what may be termed the sacerdotal principle." When we first read this passage, we seemed to ourselves to be hailing the first gleam of daylight on a subject almost hopelessly obscured by words without knowledge. It would have been very interesting, whether we were eventually able to agree with him or not, to learn from a man of Lord Coleridge's eminence what, in his opinion, "the sacerdotal principle" really is. But we were doomed to speedy and complete disappointment. Without a word of explanation the speaker goes on to say that, while he himself delights in magnificent architecture and splendid ritual (which many persons think very sacerdotal) as most useful aids to devotion, he yet had rather worship in the barest possible barn and with the meanest ceremonial "without this sacerdotal principle" than in the noblest cathedral with it. Be it so, but still what is "this principle"? We are next informed that the Church of England is a legal institution, and has certain legal documents, comprised in the Prayer Book, "by which everyone of its members is bound," and that no one with a fair and candid mind can doubt that in several parts of these documents "there is to be found this sacerdotal principle," by which therefore, on his own showing, Lord Coleridge must be himself bound. This looked still more perplexing; but as he refers specifically to the Ordination, Visitation, and Communion Services, we can hardly be wrong in understanding the sacerdotal principle here to mean pretty much what we just now called sacramentalism. The next sentence indeed puts this beyond a doubt, for it speaks of the "startling" language about Confession and the Eucharist used by several of the Reformers, and even by Manton, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He finally draws the very natural and just inference that those who take their stand on these documents, and maintain the opinion which they do maintain—meaning, if we rightly understand him, sacerdotalism—have a perfect right to do so. It would almost seem indeed to follow from what he said before that they are bound to do so. So far, if Lord Coleridge's view is not very explicitly drawn out, it is tolerably intelligible and consistent. Personally he dislikes "sacerdotalism" extremely, though he is very partial to some of its ordinary adjuncts, but it is unmistakably taught by the Prayer Book and by the most "thoroughly Protestant" of the Reformers, and therefore all who are bound by the Prayer Book have a perfect right to teach it. But then, all of a sudden, he turns round and presents the other side of the picture to our view. Anybody who can read the signs of the times must perceive that "at this time of day men will not submit to sacerdotalism from any body whatsoever." Again no explanation of the term is vouchsafed to us, and in view of the wide influence still exercised by the Roman Catholic Church, to say nothing of the Orthodox Eastern, and the "sacerdotal" section of the English Church, this statement rather puzzled us. Nor is it very clear what the signs of the times and the spirit of the age can have to do with the truth or falsehood of sacramental doctrines. But a "closing observation" is subjoined, which does help to solve our difficulty, only by showing—what we implied just now—that Lord Coleridge has fallen into what logicians call "the fallacy of undistributed middle," using a term in one sense in his premises and in another in his conclusion. The clergy, he tells us, have, and deserve to have, the greatest amount of influence of any class of men in the kingdom, but they will not preserve it "unless they cease to grasp at power, for power is one thing and influence is something totally different." From which we are compelled to infer that sacerdotalism here means grasping at power. No doubt the present age is very little disposed to listen to the pretensions of Hildebrand, but sacerdotalism of that kind "is something totally different," to adopt Lord Coleridge's phrase, from the sacerdotalism taught in the Prayer Book, and he need hardly retire to worship in a barn in order to escape its intrusion. It is this equivocal use of what may be called burning words—words which are potent to fan the religious passions of the multitude into a flame—that we deprecate. And we complain of it the more in a speaker of the high distinction and well-deserved influence of Lord Coleridge; though we were not at all surprised to find the *Times* reckoning it a chief merit of his speech that "he does not attempt to define the meaning of the term." Nor can it be said that the various correspondents of the *Times* who have commented on this speech have done very much to enlighten us. There is a vagueness about Mr. Llewelyn Davies's oracular statement that sacerdotalism is "not a theory but a habit of mind"—namely, 'the habit of substituting the visible for the invisible, the audible for the inaudible, the carnal for the spiritual." Still less can be learnt from Mr. Voysey's passionate appeal to the "abhorrence" of Englishmen for "Ritualism, Romanism, Priestcraft, and Sacerdotalism." And Mr Blomfield's more precise definition of "the essence of the theory," which he explains to be "that the earthly minister is a mediator between God and man, *without whose intervention man cannot be saved*," labours under the grave practical disadvantage of enunciating a "theory" which no sane man dreams of maintaining.

There is of course one, and only one, plausible reply to these remarks. Sacerdotalism, it may be argued, whether taken in the sense of sacramental belief, or in the broader sense of priestcraft—that is, lust of priestly power—is simply the same idea viewed under different aspects; sacramental doctrine is maintained, as it was first invented for the exaltation of a priestly caste, and those who believe, or affect to believe, in the one are sure to be aiming at the other. There are many persons ignorant or malicious enough to say all this, and there are a great many more only too ready to believe them. The answer is very simple, and is happily quite independent of the theological bearings of the controversy. Sacerdotalism in its Hildebrandine sense, which in modern parlance would be more appropriately designated Ultramontanism, has, or certainly had, its good side; and impartial students of history will probably acquiesce in the conclusion arrived at by leading critics of very opposite schools, that, in the long and complicated mediæval struggle between the *Sacerdotium* and the *Imperium*, the former was on the whole more largely and more often in the right. But the social and political conditions of our own day are totally different, and those claims of mediæval sacerdotalism are manifestly out of date. Not so, however, sacramentalism, which, whatever may be its theological merits or demerits, must obviously be just as true or just as untrue in one age as in another. It has nothing to do with that particular aspect of the Church of Rome, touched upon in the paragraph of Mr. Gladstone's recent article, which has kindled Catholic Ireland into a blaze; indeed it has no exclusive connection with the Church of Rome at all. Sacerdotalism in this sense is at least as rigidly maintained by the Orthodox Eastern Church, and the various Nestorian and other heterodox bodies which have broken off from it—such as that, whichever it be, presided over by the "Patriarch of Antioch" who occupied so prominent a place at the Brighton Church Congress—as by the Roman Church herself. It is equally maintained by the Irvingites, and we believe by the Moravians. Yet none of these communities are usually reproached with hierarchical ambition, or supposed to excite the sort of hostile and suspicious feeling to which Lord Coleridge ascribes the passing of the Public Worship Act. We end therefore, as we began, with insisting that the word sacerdotalism, like other "isms" freely bandied about in controversy, requires to be more accurately defined. And we will add that while in this as in many other cases more accurate definition might go far to bring the controversy to a close, until some fixed sense of the term is generally agreed upon, the sooner it is banished from polemical use the better.—*Saturday Review.*

TREVES.

AN observant traveller is always finding fresh occasion to ask himself why everybody goes to one place and nobody goes to another which he finds far more interesting; and nothing is more likely to occasion such a question than a visit to Treves. Few places can have more striking historical associations; for it is the oldest city in Germany, and was once the greatest city in Gaul; it is full of superb remains of its Roman grandeur: it lies in a charmingly pretty country, with all sorts of delightful walks and excursions hard by. Yet nobody goes to it. If our countrymen are in a hurry to reach their beloved Alps, they go straight by Dijon to Geneva, Basle, or Neuchatel; if they are newfangled tourists, who desire to fulfil all the righteousness of a tourist, they ascend the Rhine from Bonn in a crowded steamboat. Some few have of late years taken the route of the Great Luxemburg Railway, via Luxemburg and Saarbrucken, but, as Treves lies a mile or two off this line, they do not see it; and scarcely any one thinks of turning aside to examine the oldest, and in some respects still the grandest, of the Rhineland cities. Still less, of course, do Americans resort thither; and though the proportion of native German visitors is larger, it is much smaller than one would have been prepared to expect, for the modern German's holiday is almost always taken at a Bad, or, if not, then in the Alps or Welschland; and he has not much more interest in the antiquities of his country than the average Englishman.

By way of excuse for such ignorance in this instance, it must be admitted that Treves has now for a long time allowed herself to be forgotten by the active world. She fell out of the line of great and powerful cities earlier than most of those Roman towns which have continued to be cities at all. Lyons and Bordeaux, however inferior now to Paris, did not yield to her till the end of the middle ages, and have grown absolutely, if they have declined relatively. The stately Vindonissa, on the other hand, has perished utterly; and the other Roman Rhine towns, such as Coblenz, Strasburg, and Basle, were not really considerable until well down in the middle ages. Treves, however, never fully recovered from the Germanic invasions of the fifth century; or rather perhaps we ought to say that, when she was fast recovering, rival cities arose whose more fortunate position enabled them to outstrip her in the race. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries trade began to revive, and the Rhine was of course its great highway, as rivers must necessarily be in an unsettled state of society. Now Treves lay too far from the Rhine to benefit by the commerce that flowed along it as did Strasburg, Worms, Mentz, and Cologne; while her own Moselle, which was not only a much less easily navigable stream, but, so to speak, led nowhere, was not fitted to become a commercial route. Treves, moreover, never managed to grow into a self-governing municipal community like so many of her West German sisters. Ever since the departure of the Emperor and his lieutenants the greatest man in the city was the Bishop, and by the twelfth century he had become far too potent to be restrained by the strength of the commonalty. The same thing to be sure happened in Mentz and Cologne. But Mentz and Cologne lay upon the great river, in the main track of commerce and though the former city could never succeed in throwing off the yoke of the Bishop while the latter had eventually to submit to him the greatness of neither seriously suffered. Mentz indeed as the ecclesiastical capital of all Germany was probably greater even as the patrimony of a prelate than she would have been had she remained the centre of the league of the free cities of Western Germany while Cologne drew almost as much gain from those who flocked to her sacred shrines as from the merchant ships that thronged the Rhine wharfs. Never since the days of Constantine and Julian has Treve had an historical part to play comparable to that of the two other great archiepiscopal seats, and even in the long line of her prelates we find no names to compare with some of those which they furnish—no saint like Boniface, no statesman like Anno. Nevertheless, it was only to Mentz that Treves yielded precedence; and the title which her Bishop bore, of Archchancellor of Gaul and the kingdom of Arles recalled down till the Peace of Luneville the days when she had been the residence of the heads of the world, the proudest seat of power on this side of the Alps. As an ecclesiastical city, the capital not only of an ecclesiastical province but in later days of a large and wealthy principality. Treves was from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century a place of consequence; yet even this was waning before the fatal blow came; for in 1786, Clement Wenceslas, the last Elector Archbishop, removed his residence to Coblenz. Eight years later came the French revolutionary soldiers with fire and destruction in their train; the Elector disappeared with his brethren west of the Rhine in the new arrangements of the Peace of Luneville, and Treves was reduced to the *chef lieu* of the department of the Saar; until in 1815 the flood finally receded, and the treaties of Vienna added her and the surrounding territory to the Prussian kingdom. Electorate of course no one dreamt of restoring; there was no long a King of the Romans to be elected, and ecclesiastical potentates had been found unsatisfactory in both their capacities. But the archiepiscopal chair might at any rate have been set up again, and the historical associations of the cradle of Teutonic Christianity respected. Practical convenience was, however, suffered to prevail, and when even the primatial see of Mentz was degraded to a simple bishopric, Treves could scarcely expect to receive better treatment. It is now a fairly prosperous, quiet, old-fashioned town of 22,000 souls, with a body of Roman remains far more numerous and varied, if not individually more striking, than any other place north of the Alps can show.

Of these the largest and best preserved is the famous Porta Nigra, a splendid double city gate, surmounted by towers, which, after having been turned into a church, and so used for eight centuries, was restored to its original purpose by the Prussian Government soon after they became masters of Treves. One may remark in passing that they have shown a great deal of taste and judgment, as well as of antiquarian interest, in their dealings with the city buildings. It is a noble piece of work in every way; its great scale, contrasting strangely with the houses from among which it rises, is the best witness to the majesty of the capital of Gaul in the second century. Certainly none of the present gates of Rome or any Italian or French city is equally imposing; even those of Carcassonne, though not less beautiful, are at any rate less massive. Most of the cathedral is Roman, and according to tradition, the work of Constantine the Great; and although it cannot be called a beautiful building, the great variety of its styles, and the curious way in which each one is superinduced upon that which had preceded, make it extremely interesting to the student of architecture. Then there are Roman baths; a Roman amphitheatre less perfectly preserved than those of Arles and Verona, yet whose parts are still all easily recognizable; a basilica which has now been restored into a majestic church, too large for the scanty Protestant flock that uses it; and many other fragments of Roman work scattered here and there in and round the city. More remarkable than any of these is one which lies about four miles off in the direction of Luxemburg. This is the famous Igel Saule, or, as the country folk call it, the Tower of the Heathen (Heidenthurm), a monumental column, 71 feet high, of elegant design, and covered with spirited basreliefs. The passion of the Romans for size, solidity, and pomp in their monuments to the dead is hardly more strikingly illustrated by the tomb of Cæcilia Metella or the pyramid of Caius Cestius than by this tall and graceful pillar, which has stood for seventeen hundred years to commemorate the unknown parents of two wealthy citizens of Augusta Trevirorum.

Although the Roman buildings are the great glory of Treves, it is not without other attractions, and might be commended to a leisurely traveller as a pleasant place to spend a week or even a longer time in. There is the same sort of air of dignified repose and old-fashioned respectability about it which one knows so well in some of the cathedral cities of England; and, as here there is really a past to repose upon, this air is more elevated and impressive than in any of them. The country round is extremely pretty in a quiet sort of way. The Moselle, not blue, indeed, but yet by no means so dirty as the Rhine, flows in an open, well-cultivated valley, hills of sandstone enclosing it on either side, whose tops occasionally rise into picturesque ranges of miniature crags; and upon one of these immediately over against the city a statue of the Virgin has been lately erected by a bishop (the same, we believe, as he who discovered the Holy Coat), and, the neverfailing Restauration and Bierlokal having sprung up hard by, it has become a favourite place of resort for citizens and strangers. Although the height is not great, being some 300 or 400 feet only above the river, the view is extensive and singularly beautiful, what with the striking old town below and the warm tint which the prevalence of red sandstone rock gives to the whole landscape. A little below Treves begins the finest part of the Moselle scenery, which well deserves to be enjoyed more deliberately than one can enjoy it in passing swiftly down to Coblent by steamer. To our mind it is superior to that of the Rhine though this is a point on which tastes naturally differ very widely. The stream is of course by no means so large and strong; instead of towns, one has only villages, and by no means such a wealth of castles, ruined and other, as line the shore of the more famous river. But the Moselle scenery is the more gracious and softer in lines and tints; the hill are better wooded, the rocks less stern; the whole effect is, in the strict sense of the term, more picturesque, and reminds one frequently of that most picturesque of rivers, our own English, or Welsh Wye. And it is no small additional source of pleasure that one can admire the beauties of the Moselle, like those of the Wye, at one's ease, instead of in the midst of a jostling crowd. North-east of Treves, and all along the north-western bank of the river, lies an extremely pretty country, into which one may make pleasant little excursions; and if there is time to lengthen them, one may pass on into the Eifel region, with its extinct volcanoes and wood-embosomed lakelets filling old craters, one of the most primitive and least visited parts of Germany.—*Saturday Review.*

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THE CULTIVATION OF BRUTALITY.

SOME of our readers may have observed in the windows of the lower order of news-agents a large and imposing-looking broad-sheet covered with vigorous but coarsely executed woodcuts. There is usually a bold and striking centre-piece, surrounded by a number of smaller pictures; and the first glance conveys the impression of a wild whirl of legs and arms in every attitude of violent contortion. On closer examination a certain monotony is discovered in the subjects of the pictures. Indeed, though there is variety in the details, the subject is almost always the same—either a murder or some other exhibition of ferocious brutality. This accounts for the remarkable display of legs and arms, which are all supposed to be working with intense muscular activity. The force of a kick or blow is indicated by the epileptic conv[illegible] of the person dealing [illegible], and the equally fr[illegible] gymnastics of the victim. There is no mistake [illegible] the earnestness with which all this maiming and [illegible]dering is carried on; the assassins are provided [illegible] weapons of the most imposing size, bludgeons as [illegible] paviors' rams, knives like cutlasses, and pistols [illegible] discharge as much flame and smoke as a lively [illegible]lizer; and if any blood is supposed to be shed [illegible] poured forth in a torrent which threatens to wa[illegible] all the actors in the scene. We are not exactly aware how long this publication has been going on, but its illustrations seem to have been becoming more powerful—that is, more horrible and revolting—during the last year or so, and it appears to command a considerable circulation among the lower classes. It is, in fact, the most conspicuous literature of the back streets and alleys, where its influence extends far beyond the circle of its readers. Its monstrous pictures make it an attractive advertisement in a window, where it is keenly studied and discussed; and in many a dingy nook a fly-blown back number is a constant source of amusement and instruction to children, who thus obtain their first impressions of life. This edifying periodical is called the *Police News*, and its object seems to be to present in a concentrated form the cream of all the horrors of each week. There are plenty of these horrors no doubt in the ordinary newspapers, but then they are mixed up with other matters which tend to divert attention, and to dissipate the high flavour of criminal news when taken by itself. The newspapers certainly give one the idea that, notwithstanding the progress of civilization, there is still a large element of primitive ferocity and inhumanity to be subdued, but, on the other hand, they afford glimpses of the higher and nobler aspects of life. The *Police News* uncompromisingly confines itself to the darkest side of human nature. We find ourselves in a world where nothing ever happens except murdering and getting murdered, [illegible] indeed, when the perpetual [illegible] our fellow-creatures are occasionally varied by [illegible] torture attributable to accident or the operations of nature. Beating, biting, kicking, strangling, stabbing, and shooting, appear to be the only occupations of society. Every week there are three large closely printed pages of crime and misery, and another page of pictorial horrors for the benefit of those who cannot read, or whose unassisted imagination fails to realize to the full extent the atrocities described in the letterpress.

We have now before us three numbers of this publication, taken at random. In one the central picture represents the Regent's Park explosion, with the bodies of the bargemen blown into the air. Next we have the Plymouth murderer cutting his wife's throat with a razor. He has seized her by the shoulder and is hacking away with the razor in an extremely vigorous manner, and apparently with a keen relish for his work. Then comes the Leicester Square murder; a man flinging a woman over the top of a stair. "An Encounter with a mad Dog" shows a man sticking a pitchfork into a dog which is supposed to be attacking him. In "Cruelty on Board ship" we see a merchant captain beating a sailor about the head with a huge iron bar. "A woman brutally treated" is an animated composition. The woman is on her knees, and while a ferocious hound is gnawing her hands, a man is pulling her hair and pounding her in the face with his disengaged fist. There is one picture which seems to represent a horse eating a little boy, and the heading of which—"Extraordinary Sagacity of a Horse"—rather puzzled us. It seemed to suggest that if horses were wise they would always eat little boys when they got a chance; but on turning to the letterpress we were relieved to find that the horse was only rescuing the boy from a pond. The artist, however, has given a characteristic air of atrocity to this simple incident. In a picture of an encounter at sea with a monster cuttle-fish he indulges his vivid imagination to the utmost. Probably, common murders and kickings had been growing stale, and it was thought desirable to give a whet to the popular appetite. The cuttlefish is about the size of an elephant, and embraces the boat with his enormous suckers, which resemble bloated boa-constrictors. The diabolical fury of his countenance is powerfully rendered. The accident at Thorpe is of course duly turned to account, and we have also a highly realistic picture of the murder of Captain Bird at Aldershot; after this, a fight between a dog and a snake, and an elephant throwing a little boy up in the air, are rather tame. With a keen appreciation of the tastes of his readers, the editor has apparently persuaded his artist to impart to the countenances of the various persons in the picture representing Lord Rivers? and Dr. Kenealy visiting Orton in prison an air of gloomy ferocity which shall make them look as like murderers as possible. Another number contains pictures of man being guillotined, a murderous attack on a wife, two drownings, and a boy being worried by a wolf. What we have said will perhaps convey a sufficient idea of the style of this publication. There is nothing peculiar in the literary part of it, except that it is exclusively devoted to crimes, accidents, and all sorts of unpleasant and revolting incidents. There is no attempt, however, to work these things up into fine writing. The working up is left to the artist, whose productions are evidently inspired by a genius similar to that of the writer to whom we are indebted for so many harrowing articles in the *Daily Telegraph*. He has a quick eye for every thing that is horrible and disgusting, and knows how to give the necessary prominence to the most sickening incidents of carnage and physical agony. He is aware that in such a case the delicacy of mere suggestion would be out of place, and we are therefore spared none of the details of ruffianism and butchery. It is true that, as we have hinted, there is a certain monotony both in his subjects and style of treatment, but after all this very monotony helps to make the series of pictures more impressive. Just as water wears the stone by continually dropping on the same place, so the constant repetition of the same idea, especially when simple and easily grasped, adds immensely to its influence on those upon whom it is directed. It sinks into their minds and saturates their character. The result of having habitually before one's eyes the sort of atrocities which are portrayed in the *Police News* must necessarily be to deaden the sensibilities and brutalize the instincts of those who dwell upon such thoughts, and to make them callous and indifferent to human suffering. There is nothing which tends so much to produce brutality as the familiar contemplation and enjoyment of it as a part of everyday life; and there can be little doubt that the effect of such a publication as this on rough and ignorant people must be to develop and intensify the villanous appetites to which it appeals.

It is of course much easier in such a case to point out the evil than to suggest a remedy. It is an established principle of English law that publications which can be shown to exercise an immoral influence ought to be suppressed; but though the general principle is clear, its practical application is attended with much difficulty. The exhibition or sale of indecent photographs has lately been checked by the intervention of the police; and it may be reasonably contended that pictures of the kind which are weekly published in the *Police News* are, in another way, not less demoralizing. Many reasons have been suggested to account for the recent increase of crimes of violence, and it may be safely assumed that the disorder is not specially due to any one cause, but rather to a combination of causes all operating in the same direction. A sudden and considerable rise in the material prosperity of large classes of the labouring population, combined with an exaggerated estimate on their part of their right and power to do pretty much as they please, naturally had a disturbing effect. Higher wages and shorter hours led to an enormous increase in the consumption of liquor; drinking makes people feverish, irritable, and reckless; and the disappointment which has more recently been caused by a partial reduction of wages has given a more acute form to the prevailing epidemic. The working classes have been confused and bewildered by the economical changes arising from a period of inflation followed by a relapse, and they have been spending most of their gains in the public-house. Unfortunately habits of indulgence are not always readily shaken off when the means of gratifying them have been withdrawn. It is easy to discover in these circumstances the chief source of the distemper from which a certain section of the population has been suffering. It would be extravagant to attribute to the circulation of such publications as the one of which we have been speaking, the origin of the malady; yet it may readily be believed that it has done much to intensify and spread it. Public executions have been given up because it was believed that they had a corrupting effect on the crowds which witnessed them, but the ghastly and horrible pictures of the *Police News* now supply the lower classes with a chronic excitement of an even more pernicious character. Executions, after all, do not take place very often; but here are, week by week, sensational pictures of murders, suicides, savage assaults, roughs flinging women over the stairs or out of window, dragging them about by the hair of the head, kicking, beating, jumping on them, setting dogs to worry them, roughs fighting with roughs (though this is rather an exceptional incident), and, in short, every variety of bloodshed and wild-beast brutality. Indeed even the wild beasts themselves are introduced as an additional stimulant. Every page may be said to reek like the shambles; there is always somebody having his throat cut, or his head smashed in, or his body pounded to a jelly. It is impossible to doubt the utterly evil and debasing influences of this persistent exhibition of the animal ferocity of human nature; and if the *Police News* stood alone there would probably be little hesitation in putting an end to it. The difficulty is that, though it is a bad example of a detestable kind of literature, it would perhaps scarcely be possible to touch it without laying down rules which would curtail the general freedom of journalism. It would of course be impracticable to prohibit the publication of reports of murders and other crimes of violence, and, if these things are to be reported in one class of newspapers with full license of literary colouring, it may be asked why similar license should not be allowed to pictorial art. The answer which readily suggests itself is that, in point of fact pictures of this class, which appeal chiefly to the ignorant and uneducated, really do more harm than literature. Still there are obvious difficulties in the way of drawing a line between what is allowable in the respect and what is not, and under the cover of these difficulties such nuisances as this revolting and poisonous publication will probably continue to elude legal intervention. The only hope is that those who have any influence with the classes who have a taste for this mess of horrors will use it to discourage the indulgence of a diseased and degrading appetite, and that some more wholesome kind of literature may be provided as a substitute.—*Saturday Review.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] the [illegible] church dedicated [illegible] the Papal [illegible] Emancipation Bill [illegible] of the fourth century; [illegible] Constantine; who induced [illegible] St. John Lateran, *mater et caput* [illegible] who himself laid the first stone. Anterior to his time the law [illegible] Christians—the heretics of that [illegible] places of worship within the [illegible] then was instru- [illegible] Protestant temple of those [illegible] But it was rather [illegible] that, when Constantine [illegible] the great officers of the [illegible] Prefects, Generals, and [illegible] priests, within [illegible] promulgation of the [illegible] worship, the hundreds of [illegible] the nave, after sending forth [illegible] which made the granite columns tremble, [illegible] thanks humbly to God for [illegible] called out for a bill of [illegible] against all who should not conform to the religion which the Emperor has accepted. So runs the story, which I give you as I have heard it. If it is not true, it is *ben trovato*. At any rate, one thing is certain—how, having been persecuted the Christians in Rome speedily became persecutors, and so well did they appreciate the satisfaction of exercising the power which had long been employed against themselves that they by-and-by prohibited the erection of edifices dedicated to any [illegible] religion but to their own, when the [illegible] in submission to the Pontifex Maximus.

It would be interesting to know if the shade of St. Sylvester was hovering over his church and piazza [illegible] day, and if so what were its reflections regarding [illegible] church of modern days [illegible] its humble head among the many [illegible] a modern Roman term for [illegible] successor. Did it appreciate any difference [illegible] them from what he initiated—any leaning towards what he superseded? Did he recognise any resemblance between the earlier rite of [illegible] and the simple service performed in Trinity Church by the members of that section of the Church of England called "Low?" History, however, repeats itself; and as Charity, mild and unobtrusive, found herself out of place amid the grandeur of the church in the time of Constantine, so also does she seem unwilling to take part with those who are triumphing [illegible] much of contentions where there should be peace. Protestants of all denominations have established themselves; and, alas! there is much bickering, if not worse—men trying to absorb to themselves credit for work done by others—men striving to lead where they ought to follow. There is impatience of control, discontent of progress made by others, little jealousies, and much self-seeking; so much, indeed, as to make quiet Christians fear that those who work in good honest singleness of mind—and there are such—may find their labours insufficient to accomplish any satisfactory result.

In the meantime Trinity Church has been founded, built, and opened—its consecration will follow when it is all paid for; and as regards the Church of England, those of its members who object to later innovations need no longer be offended by being brought into too close contact with the more advanced ritual practised in the upper chamber outside the Porta del Popolo. For many years, since 1818 in fact, that was the only place of worship at—not in—Rome wherein members of the Church of England could assemble together, with all other Protestants, who, in the want of any place where they could attend their own services, did not object to hers. As Ritualism advanced in England, so did its effects become manifest in the way the service was performed at Rome. This was objectionable to many, for necessarily persons of all shades of religious sentiment congregate here, and consequently a section—one of the most active members of which was Dr. Gason, a resident physician—separated itself and, taking a room on the opposite side of the road, had the English Church service performed in accordance with the principles of the Evangelical party. Immediately after the change of government, when the Papal prohibition could no longer be enforced, this congregation came to the resolution of building a church within the walls. Dr. Gason again took the lead, and himself subscribed a large sum (£900). Other subscriptions were obtained, and the purpose finally accomplished by the opening of the church in the Piazza San Silvestro yesterday. There was no special ceremony on the occasion—nothing more than the ordinary Church service performed by the Rev. Fairfax Nursey, unassisted by any other clergyman. The congregation numbered about 180, including some few Italians, who remained throughout; but in addition to these were a number of persons (passers-by), who crowded the standing-room within the doorways, some leaving and others entering from time to time, but all with perfect order and quietness. They paid very respectful attention to what was going forward, all behaving with that innate good-breeding and absence of embarrassment which characterise the Italians. One man, evidently not knowing what the place was, or what was being done, entered with his cigar in his mouth, and possibly forgetting it, continued to whiff away till, to his extreme confusion, he was called to order by the spectators standing near him.

The church is built after the fashion of the earlier and smaller basilicas, that is, without aisles like those of St. Cesario and Sts. Nered and Achilleo, near the Porta St. Sebastiano; and is capable of accommodating about three hundred persons, with a possibility of squeezing in another fifty, perhaps, when the city gets crowded. It would have been well had it been planned on a larger scale, for the accommodation it affords will certainly prove inadequate to the requirements of the Low Church section of the English colony and visitors during the height of the season; but at the same time, if better might have been done, one must not depreciate the value of what has been accomplished. The building was designed by Cipolla, an architect of considerable eminence, who died somewhat prematurely a few months ago, shortly after he had completed the grand new savings bank on the Corso, a building which very fairly holds its own among the palatial edifices around it. The cost of the whole work, including the purchase of the site, the demolition of the house or houses which occupied the spot, and all other expenses, amounts to a little more than £8,000, of which about the half has been subscribed.

DISORDERS AMONG THE URAL COSSACKS.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 21.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to try a large number of men who were said to be ring-leaders in the disorders among the Cossacks of the Ural. These disorders, which were easily put down, had their origin in the discontent caused by the new law of universal military service; but to understand this reason it is necessary to have some idea who the Cossacks are. Cossack is a Tartar word meaning "vagabond," and was supplied to a small outpost of Russians who settled on the banks of the River Don some three or four centuries ago. They were eagerly joined by outlaws and serfs who had fled from their masters, and many who were discontented with the Church reforms that were introduced into Russia by the Patriarch Nicon. While considering themselves Russians they at the same time maintained their independence, and frequently levied war and made little forays on their own account. Several times the Russian Czars were forced to send expeditions to punish them; and some two hundred years ago, finding things too hot on the Don, many of them set out eastward in search of new homes, and, under the leadership of Yermak, captured and began to colonise Siberia, about the same time expelling the Tartars from the banks of the river Ural. Here they were so far removed from the Government of Moscow that it was a long time before they could be brought into complete subjection by the Government; but their predatory incursions into all the neighbouring countries, and especially into Persia, brought about complaints to the Emperor, and as it was impossible to punish them on the spot, the Ataman, with some of his comrades, was persuaded to come to Moscow, and in 1655 they were sent on an expedition against Poland and Riga. This was the first service of the Cossacks in the regular army.

It was not until 1735 that the Russians founded Orenburg, and established a regular Government among the Cossacks, promising them, however, their freedom and all the privileges which belonged to them by custom. In spite of this promise, the Russian Governors made many attacks on these old customs of the Cossacks, and the discontent became so great that at last, in the beginning of the reign of Catherine II., the Cossacks openly rebelled under the leadership of Pugatchef, marched up the Volga almost to Moscow, and spread everywhere terror and devastation. After this rebellion was put down, the privileges of the Cossacks were again assured to them, and since that time they have been in the main quiet and orderly, though resisting any attack upon their rights. They had at first a claim to both sides of the river Ural, especially to the excellent meadows on the left bank. There the Kirghiz, however, constantly came to pasture their cattle and conflicts were very frequent. At last, in order to prevent these perpetual fights, the Russian Government ordered the Cossacks to remain entirely on the right bank of the river. This measure gave great dissatisfaction, and one commission after another was formed to consider the subject. The Cossacks, however, felt that they never received complete satisfaction, as the Kirghiz were still allowed to keep the land on the left bank, where they considered that their best meadows were situated. This was some years ago, but the discontent has remained.

These Cossacks of the Ural are in a very peculiar position, forming an almost perfect community. All the land is owned by the community as a body, and there is not an inch which belongs to private persons, though they may hold buildings and the land of which they have the use. In the same way the fisheries and the meadows form common property under very strict regulations from which no one dares to deviate. The majority of this population of about 90 000 men does not belong to the Russian Orthodox Church, but is composed of Dissenters, probably not more than 100 of them being orthodox. Between the ages of 19 and 41 every male Cossack is considered to be in the military service either within or without the boundaries of the district, though probably for a good part of this time he is really on furlough, so that out of 10 000 men who should be with the colours there are seldom more than 3,000 or 4,000 actually serving at one time. The peculiarities of this position, where the Cossack is obliged to pass the greater part of his life in the military service, have given rise to some customs which have been found practically convenient. A Cossack who is married young, and has a family, suddenly finds himself called upon to throw aside his farm, leaving it in the hands of people who are un[illegible] to manage it [illegible] service, discovers [illegible] institution, and that [illegible] almost [illegible] Rather than [illegible] fortune by agriculture, or fishing. [illegible] on [illegible] expedition, perhaps [illegible] his family with him. On the other hand, [illegible] have been settled quietly at home [illegible] like to throw up everything and expose their lives to the [illegible] of war, or of service, and it has therefore become [illegible] habit, as only a certain number of men out of the 10 000 are wanted, to hire substitutes to fill their places. A substitute for two years' service in Tashkent would probably bring in about three hundred [illegible]. Thus if the number of Cossacks fit for the field were [illegible],000, and [illegible]000 men were wanted for service in Turkestan, every ten men would club together to pay the expenses of the one man who was going as their substitute.

Under the new military law a stop is put to all this, because it expressly forbids the employment of substitutes in every way, and now every Cossack must actually serve for the proper number of years. It can be understood that this law comes with a special hardship on people who have families and who have been accustomed to think that their privileges were inviolate. The new law is far more onerous to the Cossacks than to the rest of the Russian population, because the former have to serve far longer, and every man is obliged to furnish his horse, arms, and equipments at his own expense. Their discontent is increased by the fact that while the law was in preparation a Government Commission appeared at Uralsk for the purpose of taking down in writing all their traditions and customs, after which the Cossacks naturally thought that they would be observed, and it was much to their dismay when they found that these were abolished, and that the service was obligatory. The new statute was to come into effect on the 9th May, but it was found necessary to postpone it, as at several of the stations the Cossacks refused to sign the necessary papers respecting it. The opposition to the Government fostered by the richer members of the community grew so strong that a few weeks ago it became necessary to send troops of the line to Uralsk, and General Kryzhanofsky, the Governor-General of Orenburg, went there in person. Of course it is impossible for 90,000 men to stand out against the resources of the vast Russian Empire, and the Cossacks were obliged to yield; but it is a forced, and therefore unsatisfactory service; a sullen, if not dangerous, submission.

THE BORE ON THE SEVERN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was due at Lydney, below Gloucester, at midday on Monday last, October 2, to hold an official inquiry on the Severn by-laws. Getting up early on Monday morning, I determined to go from Gloucester [illegible] pass which Mr. Williams, engineer to the Severn Navigation Company, has erected under a clause of the Salmon Act of 1871, at the side of the navigation weir lately erected at Maismore. I walked from the road on to the top of the high bank overlooking the pass, and had just time to catch one look at the pass, when, to my amazement and delight, up came a tremendous wave, racing up stream at a furious pace, and in an instant the weir was invisible. A great solid mass of water covered it over and buried it deep out of sight in a moment.

This, then, was my old friend the Severn Bore. I had not the least idea the bore was due at that time, or I should have looked out for him. It was however very lucky that I arrived at the weir when I did, and if I had arrived five minutes earlier I should certainly have been either standing on the weir or else in the hollow under the cliff, and the weir being situated in a lone place the bore might have caught me in a trap, particularly as the mud banks at this place are very steep and very slippery. I watched the ocean of water coming up for about a quarter of an hour; it brought up with it an immense quantity of wreck of all sorts, and pummelled the bank on the right side of the river so hard that at a big bend where I stood overlooking a regular Scylla and Charybdis was formed. The lock keeper told me that sometimes the bore came up so heavy that there were great waves the size of sea breakers on the up stream side of the weir. What I saw satisfied me that, at bore time at least, Maismore Weir was no obstruction to salmon. It was most interesting to see the stream in the Severn running backwards, and this even though a heavy fresh coming down from the upper country had to be forced back by the ascending tidal waves, for the bore is really a gigantic tidal wave. As I stood watching, up came the tidal flood, and in ten minutes there was no trace whatever of the existence of the weir, except every now and then a slight boil in the water. The next morning I determined again to pay my respects to the bore before leaving for London by the morning express. I chose this time a new place for my observatory—viz. the navigation lock close to the new weir at Llanthoney—a short distance from the upper entrance of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. The first thing I saw was the big wave, about a quarter of a mile off, tumbling and rolling along at a terrific pace; sending the sticks and mud flying well over the bank on each side of her. On he came. "Now then, my boys," I cried, "look out, see what he does when he comes to the nose of the island"—we were standing on the nose. The bore hardly attempted to scale the nose of the island; he seemed to know it was no good, but he cut himself right in two. There was a momentary full, and then one of his divided streams gathering itself together went smack bang at the lock gates. Having about forty yards good run at them, Mr. Bore did not knock at the gates in a polite manner; he simply went bang straight at them with all his awful force. In the twinkling of an eye the lock gates flew wide open, as though blasted by a ton of gunpowder, and as they rattled bang against the brick walls of the lock they vibrated and shook as though trembling with fear, reminding me of the old Homeric description of how an ancient armour-clad Trojan here fell smitten with the spear of Achilles:—

"Down he fell with a crash, and his arms they rattled about him."

Throwing aside the lock-gates with his mighty arms as a child would throw aside corn heads, the bore paying no toll, charged bang through the lock and away, away, away as though racing for life.

The moment the bore was through the lock I ran across to see him take the weir. Now this weir is built diagonally across a large pool, which is narrow at the upper and narrow at the lower side. As I stated, the nose of the island cut the bore in half; one half charged through the lock, the other half went round the other side of the island. I was just in time to see him approach the river. The poor bore was evidently a little puzzled about the road, particularly as, the river being wide at this part, the foremost waves of his line could not keep their dressing properly. The commending officer did not, however, take long to make up his mind; he seems to have trumpeted the order, "Take open order; right wheel; charge." The waves at the bend of the current seemed to accumulate in a deep pool, while the waves at the outer end wheeled at a swift gallop round the outer curve of the river's course. Away they went crashing into the willow banks, bending the willows down to the earth with the force of the rush and the weight of the accompanying mud storm, and then the word seems to have been given as in a cavalry charge, "Steady men. Form line on the pivot flank. Trot; gallop; charge." I ran up the bank as hard as I could to find that the bore had again united his broken forces, and was tearing away up stream, not so much now in a head as with a series of great undulating waves, which in a few yards, run would have again formed a white-capped, fearful-looking wave. This wave would at about a mile above have joined with another wing of the bore's forces that had been obliged to rush up on the east side of the great island which divides the Severn into two channels as it passes near Gloucester. The forces thus joined would have rushed on over Tewkesbury Weir, till at last the bore would have expended himself at or about Inglis Weir at Worcester.

I marked the height of the water by the figures at the Llanltony Lock Gate before the bore came. The mark was XI. One minute after he was past I could hardly see the figures XVI.; so that his height at this point must have been about six feet. In about five minutes my attention was called to the fact that the water was suddenly sinking; and, sure enough, down it went about four inches, with a steady drop. In a few minutes up it went again, and this time about three inches over the figures XVI. The lock-keeper told me that there were *three bores* at his lock:—No. 1, the great bore—this is the water that had rushed through the deep channels in the estuary below; No. 2, a smaller bore that had been retarded by the passage over the wide and shallow sands between the sea and Newnham; and No. 3, a bore which had run up the channel or the west side of the big island, and in which Maismore Weir is built, and for some reason invariably came back to Llanltony with a rebound. There cannot be a better place to study the Severn bore than Llanltony weir. The heaviest bore was last Monday Oct. 26, and it will get now weaker every day till the next heavy bore is due. I believe that will not be till next April, though there a small bore runs up the river every spring tide.

The night bores are said always to be higher, heavier, and to make a greater noise than the day bores. It was quite by good luck that I discovered that this big bore was due on 26th Oct. I am sorry nobody told me it was due, as I should certainly have given public notice, for I am sure many of my countrymen would have liked to have witnessed this the greatest natural phenomenon in the British Islands.—I am, &c.,

FRANK BUCKLAND, Inspector Salmon Fisheries.

Oct. 27.

THE BLUECOAT SCHOOL.

FOR many years past old Blues have fostered the pleasant custom of dining together on the anniversary or the birthday of King Edward VI., and that anniversary occurring yesterday, Founder's Day, was duly commemorated last night by a dinner in the London Tavern, the president of which was the Rev. L. G Maine, M.A. Blues pride themselves on being *haud immemores* of the associations which cling around the ancient institution to which they owe so much; and the standing toast to the pious and immortal memory of the Royal founder was pledged with fervid earnestness. It is difficult to imagine any species of social gathering more fraught with genial and tender enjoyment than such an one as that over which Mr. Maine presided last night. Men worn in the world's toil come together that for one night at least they may swim back up the strong stream of time till they reach the days—those merry reckless days, ere yet they had come to the cares and passions of the world—when they "were boys together." Over the walnuts and the wine, the grizzled civil servant who is home from India on furlough and the douse rector of the country parish—the Grecians of Christ's Hospital are much given to the Indian Civil Service and the Church—fall a gossiping together over the old days that seem but as yesterday when they romped in the playground strolled in the cloisters were obstreperous in their ward and were "stopped" on their "leave day" for this misdemeanour. They talk over the ceremony of "bowing round" after the public suppers in Lent time and laughingly remind each other of that horrible punishment "standing at the stone" while those who [illegible] with [illegible] may remind the parson [illegible] when that reverend pastor [illegible] and present [illegible] unto evildoers was formally birched by the head beadle in the presence of the warden. One asks the other if he remembers still the old school meaning of the word "gag," and how a "gag-eater"—the devourer of the fat of [illegible] boiled beef—was regarded as a ghoul by [illegible] comrades. And as they sip their [illegible] call up the reminiscence how on Mondays and Tuesdays of Easter week they walked in procession to the Mansion House, with the legend "He is risen" on their left shoulders; and how on the Monday they had to tramp to Christ Church and listen, or seem to listen, to the Spital Sermon, but how on the Tuesday they were regaled with wine and buns in the Mansion House, while the Lord Mayor's almoner bestowed on each Grecian a guinea, on each monitor half a crown, and on each ordinary boy a shilling. And they will recall the joyous rapture with which was hailed the St. Matthias Day's treat of the "double [illegible] spiced," the result of the 50*l.* good Lewis Randall [illegible] he must have known and sympathised with boys—left toward providing a dinner of roast meat for the children every year on St. Matthias Day, unless the day should fall in Lent, in which case "good furmity was to be [illegible] both at dinner and supper." And as the [illegible] make them mellow, they gossip together of the boys who are wearing now, as did their fathers [illegible] the blue coat and the "gander" hose [illegible] we hope good English [illegible], with a liking for their books, and a due regard for manly sports.

The people comprising the lower strata of the London population of the time had fallen into rather a bad way after Bluff King Harry threw off the yoke of Rome, and suppressed the monastic and conventual institutions throughout his realm. The monks had been Good Samaritans after their fashion, and when they themselves were turned out of doors there was turned out with them on the country an immense mass of mendicity and disease. The reign of Beggardom set in, and idle, listless, diseased, and pale-faced poverty, now no longer relieved by the monks, wandered fitfully over the land. Henry threw a sop to the danger by the grant to the City of St. Bartholomew and Bethlem hospitals. But it was reserved for his son to cope with the evil in an energetic and large-minded manner. Edward, stirred by a sermon of Bishop Ridley, came to understand "that a great number of poor people do swarm in this realm, and chiefly in the City of London, and that no good order is taken of them." He communicated with Sir Richard Dobbs, the Lord Mayor, and the result was the foundation, of the "new hospitals" of Christ Church for the education of poor children; St. Thomas's, for the relief of the sick and diseased; and Birdwell, for the correction of the idle and vagabond. "Whom the gods love die young." Edward did not live a month after he had signed the charter of incorporation of Christ's Hospital, with [illegible] Lord, I yield thee most hearty thanks that thou hast given me life thus long to finish this work to the glory of thy name!" But before his young life went out he had seen the old conventual buildings of the Grey Friars repaired, and converted into a scholastic residence, and he had seen 340 russetclad children, already the inmates of that residence, assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral, a picture of which event still hangs in the hall of the Hospital. The russet was presently changed into the blue with which all Londoners are familiar. The white bands worn at the throat are all that remain of the original ruff and collar which was once part of the ordinary clothing of all ranks. The boys, who now go bareheaded, used to wear a black cap, originally of considerable size; it grew small by degrees and beautifully less, till the boys came to pride themselves on its diminutiveness, and then it disappeared altogether. The laws made and provided ordered that before the lads were sent out into the world, bound apprentice to freeman, they should, as they were "men children," be able to read, write, and cast up accounts, and that they should be "apt thereunto," but that "such of the children as should be pregnant and be very apt to learning should be reserved and kept in the grammar school in the hope of preferment in the University." The "pregnant" lads early began to be sent to college, but with allowances the frugality of which may well startle even the most economical modern collegian. In 1566 an allowance of twelvepence a week was granted to an exhibitioner at Cambridge, and a Bluecoat student at Oxford had "a supply of books and eightpence a week." The whole arrangements of the Hospital seem, in the early days at least, to have been extremely economical; the first matrons appointed were paid at the rate of eighteenpence a week. Sir Christopher Wren and our gossiping friends, Samuel Pepys, were among the governors who procured the institution and endowment of the Mathematical School, the charter for which was granted by Charles II. in 1673. Of this foundation, which Pepys had the credit of making a success, the forty scholars are styled, King's Boys. On their discharge, their destination being the sea, they are furnished with a naval outfit, and a case of mathematical instruments. They wear a badge on the left shoulder, which remains in their possession after they leave school, and which was a talisman against the press-gang when that institution flourished. The King's Boys had the privilege of annual presentation at Court on the occasion of the first Drawing-room of the year. The custom sank into desuetude in the long Drawing-roomless interval between the development of George III.'s malady and the death of George IV.; but William IV. revived it, and the boys unrolled their maps and charts, as they knelt on one knee before the Sailor King as he passed on his way to the Presence Chamber.

The great fire almost burnt out the boys and destroyed the Hospital, but it was rebuilt by Sir John Clayton, whose name, for this good deed, is bracketed with that of Edward VI. on the inscription under the statuette of that king over the south gateway. The annals of the Hospital for 1675 contain the records of a curious marriage. Two rich citizens had respectively bequeathed legacies to a Bluecoat boy and a Bluecoat girl, and the matchmaking governors made up a marriage between the pair, which was celebrated in the Guildhall Chapel. The bride wore a blue gown and green apron, the bridegroom a blue satin frock. The Lord Mayor gave away the bride, and the marriage feast was eaten in the great hall of the Hospital. Speaking of this event, Mr. Pepys say in his quaint style:—"Bow Bells are just now ringing ding dong, but whether for this I cannot precisely tell, but it is likely enough, for I have known them ring often for much foolisher occasions." When the Lord George Gordon riots terrified the town, an idea possessed the populace that the children of Christ's Hospital were being nurtured in the principles of Popery; and on that terrible night of the 2nd of June, which Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge" has painted with such lurid vividness, the prisoners, released from the wrecked and burning prison over the way, had their fetters wrenched off in the recessed gateway of the Hospital, and then headed the demand of the mob for admission to the Hospital. But the danger was averted by the firmness and diplomacy of Mr. Wales, a mathematical master.

Of the later placid history of the Hospital, and of the changes which time has brought about in the details of its working as an educational institution, space forbids to tell. Many of the old quaint customs are still extant. The matron still obeys the original injunction that "you shall twise or thrise in every weke arise in the night and go into every warde, and there se that the children be covered in the beddinge, whereby they take no colde." Among the officials of the establishment is still a cobbler, in old times a man of no small importance, having the children "under his gouvernance not only to teach his science, but also to govern them orderly." But we may turn from these quaintnesses of a good old past, to recall the names of some old Blues who made a mark in the world after they had said good-bye to the cloisters and playground where so much of their youth had been spent. Camden, the antiquary, the author of the "Britanica," was a Bluecoat boy—"easy and innocent in conversation, and in his whole life exemplary," to quote Charles Lamb's character of him. A later "Grecian" than Camden was Josiah Barnes, the translator of Euripedes, and the toiling editor of Anacreon and Homer; the man who told the story of his life in a sentence:—"I have lived in the university above thirty years, fellow of a college now above forty years' standing, I am fifty-eight years of age, and a Bachelor of Divinity, and have preached before kings." Among the names of more modern Blues there stands high that of Dr. Middleton, the first Protestant Bishop of India, whom Elia calls "a gentleman and a scholar in his teens," Leigh Hunt, before he left Christ's Hospital, was already a poet; for he had already composed many of the "Juvenilia," all of which were written by him between the ages of twelve and sixteen. And of one greater than Hunt, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, his school chum Charles Lamb thus writes:—"How often have I seen the casual passer through the cloisters stand still entranced with admiration (while he weighed the disproportion between the speech and the garb of the young Mirandula) to hear thee unfold in thy deep and sweet intonations the mysteries of Iamblichus or Plotinus (for even then in those years thou waxed not pale at such philosophic draughts), or reciting Homer in his Greek, or Pindar—while the walls of old Grey Friars re-echoed to the accents of the inspired charity boy." Coleridge has himself told us what he owed to Mr. Boyer, his classical master at Christ' Hospital. "He early modelled my taste to the preference of Demosthenes to Cicero, of Homer and Theocritus to Virgil, and again of Virgil to Ovid. He habituated me to compare Lucretius, Terence, and above all the chaster poems of Catullus, not only with the Roman poets of the (so called) silver and brazen ages but even with those of the Augustan era, and to see the superiority of the former in the truth and nativeness both of their thoughts and diction." It was here, too, that Coleridge imbibed that taste for metaphysics and theological controversy from which, as he tells us in his Biographica Literaria, he was weaned for a time by Bowles's sonnets. Christ's Hospital was kinder to him than were the "desolate streets" through which he wandered before he listed for a private dragoon, as many a good man has done before and since. But of all the Bluecoat worthies, it is chiefly a flavour of Charles Lamb that lingers about the cloisters and the hall. He it is alone who has given us sketches of his boy-life and boy-comrades within those walls towards which his feelings were so mixed. In his own name he wrote a laudatory notice of Bluecoat life! as Elia he replied to himself with whimsical badinage, under which lies doubtless much truth. Of Mr. Lamb "Elia" writes: "He had his tea and hot rolls of a morning while we were battening on our quarter of a penny loaf—our 'crug'—moistened with attenuated small beer, in wooden piggins, smacking of the pitched leathern jack it came from. Our Monday's milk porridge, blue and tasteless, and the pea soup of Saturday, coarse and choky, were enriched for him with a slice of 'extraordinary bread and butter' from the hot loaf of the Temple. The Wednesday's mess of millet, somewhat less repugnant, was endeared to his plate with a lump of double refined,' and a smack of ginger or the fragrant cinnamon. In lieu of our half pickled on Sundays or quite fresh boiled beef on Thursdays (strong as caro equina), with detestable marigolds floating in the pail to poison, the broth—our scanty meat scrags on Fridays—and rather more savoury but grudging portions of the same flesh, rotten—roasted or rare on the Tuesdays—he had plates of hot good meat cooked in the paternal kitchen, and brought him daily by a maid or aunt." Lamb's father lived in the Temple, a clerk to one of the benchers, and so maid or aunt had not far to go.—*Daily News*, Oct. 26.

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Vray Canon ... ,, 28
STAR OF INDIA PALE ... ,, 18
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7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	103	15	4	86	1	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. [illegible]			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	39	0	8	34	5	8	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	78	0	8	74	11	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 21 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852............£ 76,925
Do. 1862............£300,690
Do. 1872............£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	4[illegible]	[illegible]	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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